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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Vision Must Be Paid For

Almeria and Russian Unity

Seeking Causes in Effects

¶ **President Roosevelt's** multiple TVA proposal to conserve national resources and relieve the United States of much of the danger of floods, drought and soil erosion, bounces in the hopper of public discussion. "Utilities naturally are opposed to what they interpret as an invasion of their field. Their attitude is voiced by Phillip H. Gadsden, of the Committee of Utility Executives, who charges the bill represents an effort "to create a vast super-power system, blanketing the nation, owned by the Government and controlled by politicians." But defenders of the plan have three arguments of which vast numbers of people have first-hand knowledge. These arguments are floods, droughts, dust storms.

¶ **Privately-owned** public utilities hardly can be expected to cooperate toward alleviation of these problems, it is agreed. Hence, the Federal Government seems the logical authority to intrust with the task. Nor is this the first system of regional control employed by Washington. Not only do federal agencies function somewhat on a regional basis, but some 100 different sets of field districts already are used by the Government for administration and planning purposes.

¶ **Defending the** President's concept, the National Resources Committee points out that such areas would not constitute a "Balkanization of the United States," but would facilitate better organization of national purposes and a more effective promotion of the public welfare. The plan serves to stimulate the vision of a nation whose most essential resources are harnessed to serve more people, more economically, and at the same time restrained from the annual depredations that have marked uncontrolled waters and unanchored lands. What the people must decide is how much they are willing to contribute to this vision without more proof of its feasibility and fairness.

¶ **Russia reacts suddenly** and with surprising unanimity to the recent bombardment of Almeria by German warships. Ending a long quarrel the third Communist International (the Comintern) and the second Socialist International establish a united front which Spokesman Georg Dimitroff, secretary general of the Comintern, declares is for "action against German and Italian intervention in Spain." A joint commission permits of mobilization of the masses to back up Great Britain and France in steps against the intervention of German and Italian Fascism in Spain. Russia's newly united front is of particular significance in the light of Gifford Ernest's comments after a year in Russia. Returning to San Francisco, the veteran journalist describes Russia as the most powerful nation in Europe and Asia. Four factors: air fleet, government stability, economic self-sufficiency, and general popular support, make Russia powerful in war, a big factor for peace.

¶ **London's Imperial Conference** finds occasion to hope for closer Anglo-American trade relations as the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce expresses the view that a wider prosperity may be expected as fetters of trade and political insecurity are removed from the world. Dominion Premiers are turning to a consideration of certain articles of commerce amenable to tariff and other concessions, likewise to war debts and a gold policy. Gratifying is this approach to world peace now being paved with hopes as mankind finds that resentments and antipathies in trade as in international policies are extravagantly costly.

¶ **A news release** from the Rockefeller Foundation, soaked for a time in the editorial brine, comes to the top of the pickle jar. It seems that the sum of $148,000,000 has been devoted to the purpose of improving the quality of medical education with especial emphasis on mental hygiene. The foundation deprecates the lack of knowledge of the subject, points to the surprising numbers of mental cases in hospital beds, proposes to remedy the condition by a comprehensive study ranging "from anatomy to psychology."

¶ **Now that's a lot** of money, effort and honest devotion to go into a study intended to alleviate some of the troubles of mankind, and the kindliness of the motive deserves praise. But all this study into matter to locate troubles of human mentalities! Doesn't it seem a bit like pulling the piano apart, testing the ink which printed the score, weighing the paper, analyzing the physical makeup of the performer—seeking everywhere, in short, but in the science of harmony and music for that which could cure a discord? Without desiring to belittle honest research, the forecast may confidently be made that the most vital conclusion likely is that the best mental hygiene is constituted of clean thoughts, pure aims, true concepts. Individuals respond quickly to such mental prophylaxis, purgatives, restoratives.

In New Cabinet

Wide World

Koki Hirota

Former Japanese Premier Is Now Foreign Minister

TOKYO, June 4 (AP)—Prince Fumimaro Konoye today completed formation of a Cabinet to replace the army-supported Government of Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, who resigned Monday under party pressure. The Cabinet was immediately accepted by Emperor Hirohito.

The Prince gave the Foreign Ministry to former Premier Koki Hirota and appointed Shinjo Yoshino Minister of Commerce and Industry. Okinobu Kaya, Vice-Minister of Finance, was named Finance Minister.

Bumper Crop Of Jobs Awaits College 'Grads'

CHICAGO, June 4 (AP)—Industrial talent scouts are back on the American college campuses in boom-time numbers and most seniors are confident of trading their caps and gowns for working clothes this month.

Better pay at the start and a wider choice of jobs, especially for engineers and others technically trained, have been offered 1937 graduates, a survey of 50 colleges showed today.

Deans and placement officers generally reported this year's prospects the best since 1929, while some termed them the best since the World War and even the best in history.

Salaries range from $5 to $30 a month more than those offered graduates of last year, the survey disclosed.

The office of John Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, said, "Large corporations again are going to college campuses to seek men, a practice which virtually disappeared in the depression."

"Every senior in Colgate University can obtain a position if he wants it," Director George H. Estabrooks of the school's placement bureau said. "Conditions are better this year than they have been in any year since 1929."

Dr. Estabrooks predicted that by June 15 at least 75 per cent of the seniors wanting positions would be placed. He said more industrial representatives were on the campus this year than at any time within the last 10 years.

Jobs Are Waiting

Miss Ruth Tracksell, of the Stanford University employment service, said all of Stanford's 1000 graduates prepared for jobs would be on somebody's pay roll by fall.

"There is an increased demand for graduates in general, but the greatest is from business organizations of national scope," she said. "Engineers from the biggest job-seeking group, with demands for them heavy. Some

(Continued on Page 8, Column 7)

Chain Stores and Living Cost: Supreme Court Decision Poses Problem for Family Shopper

Economic and Social Questions Closely Intertwined in Ruling Upholding Tax Case but Housewife's Interest Centers Mainly on Prices

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4 — Mary Smith of Averagetown, U. S. A., sharpened her pencil and began making out her shopping list.

Butter . . . bacon . . . eggs . . . a cut of meat . . . dog biscuit for Fido . . . sandwich bread for the picnic.

Then she set out for Main Street with her order.

Five minutes later she was confronted with the problem that faces millions of American women every shopping day of their lives: should she trade at the chain store, or the independent grocery of Mr. Parsons, who had had his store there going on 40 years?

The problem confronting Mary Smith has suddenly taken on a new and acute aspect, because nine black-robed justices in Washington, or at any rate a majority of them, have just handed down a Supreme Court decision which may alter the chain-store systems as the United States has known it. Though the decision was given only a few weeks ago it is already having almost daily repercussions in state Legislatures, in stock averages, in directors' meetings, over the country.

The decision was one upholding the Louisiana tax on chain store units, graduated not on the number of units within the State, but on the size of the chain as a whole. Thus, the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, which was involved in the case, would be taxed on the basis of its total units in the United States and not merely in Louisiana.

While Mary Smith hesitates between the respective culinary allurements of the Parsons independent grocery, and the chain units on Main street, some of the subsequent developments to the court decision might be set down.

A news dispatch from New York City, June 2, carried the announcement of John A. Hartford, president of the A. & P. that it stood ready to repurchase from employees during the next 60 days holdings of nonvoting common stock acquired under the last employees' stock subscription plan at $90 a share. Closing price on the curb for June 1 was $86.

A dispatch from Philadelphia dated June 2 announced the A. & P. has closed 80 stores and the American Stores Company about 50 stores in the city area "in a protest against passage of a chain store tax bill now in the Pennsylvania legislature." The bill would place a $500 tax on each store. The A. & P. operates about 2000 stores in the state. The press

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Setback to Labor Blamed on Court By Miss Perkins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, charged flatly today that the Supreme Court's rejection of NRA in the Schechter case had resulted "in lowering of labor standards in entire industries."

She appeared today before the joint congressional committee in behalf of the new wage-hour bill of the Administration in its latest attempt to stabilize labor standards and remove workers "from the arena of unfair competition."

Experience after NRA showed collapse of wage structures in whole industries by activities of "chiselers," she declared.

Now nobody would profit more than self-respecting business men, said Miss Perkins, by statutory enactment of some flexible system providing maximum hours and minimum wages.

The constitutional door that the Supreme Court closed in NRA has now been set ajar, she indicated.

Sees Way Clear

"A way has been opened," she declared, "for accomplishing certain basic objectives by the recent trend of judicial decisions establishing the power of Congress to legislate on our more basic national problems."

A survey of the cotton garment industry between May 1935 and 1936, said Miss Perkins, showed a gain of 13.9 per cent of man hours worked, but an increase of only 2.6 in people employed, indicating lengthening hours and reduction of hourly wages.

A survey of the cotton textile industry between April, 1935 and 1936 showed average hourly earnings for 448 mills fell 3.2 per cent, from 38 cents to 36.8 cents an hour.

Commenting on such figures, Miss Perkins declared:

"A minority may demoralize the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Strong Opposition Faces Roosevelt In Power Struggle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Outlines in the impending congressional struggle over nation-wide power and planning legislation emerged from the dust of jurisdictional rivalry in both House and Senate today.

It becomes clear that there will be energetic opposition to this latest Roosevelt proposal not only from private power interests and conservatives generally, but that there will also be considerable division among administration supporters over the methods to be used. Whether this rift which has taken the form of rival bills substantially different in many respects will give comfort to the opposition remains to be seen.

The note of opposition was sounded by Philip H. Gadsden, chairman of the committee of utility executives, who declared the proposal would "TVA-ize" the nation and that it is a further step in what he alleges to be the adminis-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

World Policy Proposed On Public Works

Plans Affect Trade and Finance, Report Before Geneva Asserts

Exchange of Data

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 4—When the United States—or any other country—changes its policy on public works, all other countries with which the state in question does business feel the effects.

Such is the view advanced in the International Labor Office "blue-gray" report on public works now before the twenty-third session of the International Labor Organization conference here.

The report declares that there is a real necessity for international co-operation in the field of public works and urges the adoption of a Recommendation to Governments to establish a committee with the duty of collecting information and commenting thereon in the light of its special knowledge.

"It may be asked," the report goes on, "why a continued international co-operation of this kind is necessary. The answer is to be found in the repercussions which a public works policy may have on the financial and monetary situation of the country undertaking the works if no such co-operation exists.

Exports and Imports Affected

"One effect of public works combined with a suitable banking policy will be a rise in prices and in money incomes owing to the increased economic activity. This may cause exports to fall off or, at any rate, prevent them from increasing, while at the same time there will be an increased demand for imports, both for the works themselves and to meet the larger consumer demand. Thus, the balance of payments may be upset. If the country is on a more or less rigid international monetary standard the result will be a loss of gold; if not, a depreciation of the currency.

"These difficulties may be overcome to some extent, as was recognized by the Swedish Government when they inaugurated their public works policy during the depression, by reducing consumption through an increase in taxation or reducing imports by additional restrictions in the form of customs duties, quotas, etc. A far better way, however, would be to arrive at an international agreement to ensure that public works policies shall be pursued on parallel lines in the different countries.

"It would be premature to propose such an agreement at the present time, but there can be little doubt that international co-operation of the kind suggested would

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Leaders of W. C. T. U. Movement

Eugene L. Ray

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith

National President, Woman's Christian Temperance Union

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Dr. Ella A. Boole

International President, Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Roosevelt Praises W. C. T. U. For Aiding in World Peace; Liquor on 'Backward Swing'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Without mentioning the liquor question on which he and they disagree, President Roosevelt last night sent members of the sixteenth triennial convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union a message commending their work for world peace.

"I am glad to know that peace continues to be one of the vital concerns of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union," the President said in a letter read to a gathering of some 3000 women from all parts of the world by Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State.

In his letter, President Roosevelt assured the women that "the United States seeks no conquest. We have no imperial aspirations. Not only do we desire peace, but we are determined in all of our relations to avoid those perils that would endanger gains that have been made. We desire to be a good neighbor, and are ready at all times to cooperate with all nations and peoples to make the spirit of peace a practical and living fact."

"We shall continue to strive under divine Providence with heart and soul and all of our strength to serve the cause of peaceful humanity by setting an example," he said.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national W. C. T. U. president, in greeting delegates from a score of lands lamented that "We must welcome you to a country where liquor has been re-legalized." She hastened to add that, "already the backward swing is perceptible and with our enlarged program which has met such cordial support, we hope that when you come to us in a future convention we may welcome you to a land free from the stain of liquor."

Tribute to Founder

Earlier in the day, convention delegates took part in a wreath-laying ceremony in honor of Frances E. Willard, founder of the World's W. C. T. U., in Statuary Hall, in the United States Capitol. Miss Agnes E. Slack of London, honorary secretary of the world organization and personal friend of Miss Willard's, led the tribute.

Miss Willard's movement for a sisterhood of temperance women around the world, Miss Slack said, created an organization which has "penetrated widely in many parts of the world. Trained women have been placed on the different continents and have organized unions. Headquarters have been built in many of the chief cities of the world.

"Miss Willard," she added, "planned for peace to be part of the program. In recent years several women's international societies have been formed but the World's W. C. T. U. was the pioneer, and is increasingly a force allying many races and nations."

W. C. T. U. branches throughout the world were called upon by Dr. Ella A. Boole to celebrate the Frances E. Willard Centenary in 1939. Emphasis should be placed, she said, on "total abstinence, purity and peace, enrollment of new members and special gifts of money."

Mr. Sayre in his address emphasized that the "building for peace requires a profound study of economic, commercial and financial problems, and the shaping of national policies among more co-operative lines."

Greetings From Educators

Greetings from educators were voiced to the meeting by Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, and from the churches by the Rev. Edwin Holt Hughes, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Studebaker stressed the significance of temperance in all things. "The temperance campaign originally was waged so completely against strong drink that in the minds of many people intemperance became associated only with the use of alcohol," he said. "But it is intemperance in the entire gamut of daily activities that retards the progress of mankind today."

The women were warned of "aggressive liquor forces who are forcing their wares on a world depressed financially and morally" by Mary B. Ervin, secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion, children's department of the W. C. T. U. In 30 nations, she reported, children are being organized and trained in temperance by the W. C. T. U. Mlle. Idelette Perrelet, L. T. L. delegate from Paris, told of progress made in France despite the fact that it is a national custom to serve alcoholic beverages at practically all gatherings.

Mrs. Mary B. Egbert, W. C. T. U. representative in Central America, reported as an outstanding achievement in Costa Rica and Guatemala the gaining of permission to teach alcohol education in schools supported by liquor taxes.

The difficulty of reaching 355,000,000 persons speaking 202 languages, of whom only 9.5 per cent can read and write, was described by Mrs. A. N. Chowrryappah, of India.

Other W. C. T. U. news: Page 8.

Does President Plan to Retreat On Court Plan?

Roosevelt Veils Plans on Judiciary in Talk to Newspapermen

Sees Reform Need

Interested in 'Forest' of Public Need, Not Individual 'Trees' He Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—President Roosevelt performed today what will be called a strategic retreat from his Supreme Court enlargement plan. Whether it is or not, definitely remains to be seen.

"But, asked whether he intended to press his bill forward toward enactment at this session—with Washington observers believing a six-justice addition impossible and a two-justice "compromise" open to grave doubt—the President said he and the people of the country are interested in the "forest" of court reform, rather than the "trees" of concrete proposals or individual judgeships.

The broad problem of court reform, he insisted, was demanded by the country, and would be met at this session of Congress. But the President significantly did not commit himself to passage of any particular type of reform at this session. Rather, in elaborating the need for court reform, he discussed delays in the rendering of justice, and made no mention of the questions of "new blood," additional appointments, or decisions contrary to New Deal objectives.

Opening the Door

It appeared, therefore, as if the President were opening the door to enactment of procedural legislation expediting appeals from lower courts to the Supreme Court, and perhaps attacking the problem obliquely as is proposed in Senator George W. Norris's national planning bill, introduced yesterday, which seeks to render impossible litigious opposition to the Government's program of seven TVA's.

The President offered correspondents what he called a real piece of news: That his message yesterday was the last of the session to propose new legislation, and that he had nothing more on his chest.

The "desired" program of legislation, outlined by Senator Robinson last night, stands as follows:

Farm tenancy
Slum clearance
Nuisance tax extension
Provisions to close loopholes for income tax evaders
Executive reorganization
Wages and hours bill.

"It is not suggested," said Senator Robinson, speaking for President Roosevelt, "that passage of any of these is imperative, but final disposition is desirable and would be advantageous."

Court Reform Plan

To this list apparently should be added court reform, on which President Roosevelt and Senator Robinson both insisted, and the national planning legislation urged in a special message yesterday. The omission of the farm bill is interesting and may be significant.

Senator Robinson's statement, which the President joined today, began: "There is no foundation for the story published today that the court reform bill has been abandoned. The measure will be proceeded with and it is expected that action will be taken on it during the present session.

"It is felt that during the last few months there have been some changes which modify the situation, but there still exists the necessity for injection of new blood into the court."

In these words, together with what the President said at his press conference today, several points are notable: (1) Attention is focused on other parts of the bill than the enlargement proposal; (2) the "necessity for new blood" may be met by appointment of a successor to Justice Van Devanter, and even more fully if other retirements follow."

Basis for Compromise

Thus the potential basis for a compromise exists, based upon enactment of parts of the Preesident's bill not related to the appointment of new justices, and attainment of that objective through present and future retirements from the bench.

President Roosevelt began his press conference by saying that if he were writing the story he would stress the desire of the country for broad "court reform." By placing the issue on this plane, he changed the terms of reference that have prevailed since last February, when the six-justice enlargement was proposed.

For "court reform" may be accomplished in many ways, some legislative, some procedural, and some by changing activities of the judiciary itself. It might even be contended that a measure of court reform has taken place already, in the changed viewpoint of the Supreme Court in the present session.

Forest or Trees

The people in the country see the forest, the people in Washington see the trees, said the President, referring to the line he took after returning from Texas last month, when he insisted "the people" were

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Economics in the News

Labor Standards—Basic Scales of Hours and Wages to Be Determined According to Place and Circumstance—A Lesson From Past Mistakes

By H. B. E.

We may now proceed to the economic aspects of the Black-Connery Bill. The word above all others which is emphasized as prerequisite in the determination by the Washington Board of basic wage rates and hours of labor is flexibility. Conditions vary as between regions. They vary as between towns in the same region. They vary as between plants in the same industry. So the bill would give the Board a wide latitude to use its own discretion in laying down basic labor standards.

The bill provides so much flexibility, indeed, as to be almost impossible to discuss within an economic framework! If it had decreed a raising of southern wages so that there would be only a 10 per cent differential in the lumber industry as between south and west, we might have disputed the percentage, pointing out that about 19 times as many man-hours are required to produce 1000 feet of lumber in the southern pine region as in the western Douglas fir region. We might have suggested that such a provision would so raise the cost of the southern product in competition with the western as to deprive the wage-boosted southerners of jobs in a free competitive market. There is no bill of particulars however upon which to base any such argument. In this respect the bill is left blank.

Now you cannot argue over blanks. But, just as this very provision for flexibility in laying down labor standards might be anathema from the political standpoint, in that it delegates a vast authority to an administrative tribunal, so it is the saving grace in the entire measure from the economist's point of view.

¶ ¶ ¶

The latitude that the bill would give to the new Board is a lesson from past mistakes.

By comparison the Walsh-Healey Act is rigid—at least as it has been applied. This measure started out with the flexible provision that "prevailing wages" must be paid on government contracts. The determination of prevailing wages was left with the Secretary of Labor. One would have thought that the rate would be the one already in operation in the locality furnishing the labor for the government contract.

Such a procedure, however, was not followed. The prevailing rate became the union rate even in localities where the union writ did not run—where it was, in fact, a theoretical figure kept on file in President Green's office in Washington.

Apparently what happened was that Secretary Perkins fixed the rate on telephonic advice from that office. That is an assumption based upon conversations with contractors. In Richmond where unionism exercises no influence over the labor market, a government contractor once told me of a Walsh-Healey scale far above the prevailing rate. His figures seemed to wear the brand of authenticity. For he was very complimentary about "the fairness and care" with which Secretary Ickes established prevailing wages on PWA pr jects.

¶ ¶ ¶

NRA caused all manner of dislocations by the relative inflexibility of its labor standards. Where there should have been a dozen scales, there were only two. Frequently NRA set only one minimum wage for an entire industry even when that industry was scattered. Dr. D. V. Roos, in his definitive history of the NRA, gives copious examples of the maladjustments that ensued. Economic pressure on employers in small towns and in the South, discriminations among the states, the moving of plants to larger towns and cities and even across state lines—all these effects were provoked.

Other consequences were even more serious. White men were given preference for the new jobs created by shorter hours as a result of the failure to establish differentials. In fact, estimates have been made indicating that, directly or indirectly arising from the minimum wage provisions of the codes, about half a million Negro workers were on relief in 1934. This problem was added to the problem caused by the displacement of tenants by AAA. The two problems became so urgent that an inter-department committee had to be called to consider them in February, 1934.

Such dislocations served to retard the growth of income by the very effort to share it. I myself came across more than one instance of shutdowns caused by inadequate differentials. Professor Roos, who was director of research for the NRA, hearing of these charges, went on a motor tour through West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas. He reported (NRA Economic Planning, page 168):

"Extensive inquiries into employment conditions in the small towns (those of 1000 to 5000 in population) brought out virtually the same story everywhere; the local mill had shut down because it could not afford to operate on the hour and wage schedules of the NRA, or the mill was going to move to some larger town (10,000 or more in population) because workers who could earn the code wages were not to be secured locally. If the mill was operating, it was running only two or three days per week, because it could not obtain sufficient orders at the increased price made necessary under the code; for, under the President's Reëmployment Agreement owners had agreed not to raise prices more than was necessary to meet increased wages, and consequently, the highly mechanized plants in the larger population centers were now underselling the local mill."

¶ ¶ ¶

These mistakes, I repeat, are to be avoided by the Labor Standards. But will they? Flexibility may be amply provided for, but it is equalization that is in the thoughts of many sponsors of this bill, particularly in bringing the South abreast of the North. Some of them were back of the proposals to blanket this vast and varied country with uniform labor standards. Examples are Senator Black and Representative Connery. They were original 30-hour-a-weekers. Moreover, no Congress has been more susceptible to the labor lobby than the present Congress. And the American Federation of Labor goes periodically on record for the 30-hour week.

This would be the atmosphere in which the new Board would work on its humanitarian-scientific labors. It might rise above the circumambient agitation. Or, overcome by the immensity of its new task, it might choose the line of least resistance, the pursuit of which would recreate the dislocations caused by NRA. A good deal depends upon the constitution of the five-man Labor Bench.

1787—The Constitution—1937

Federal Convention Votes for Single Executive With Veto Power

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 4, 1787

Flying in the face of fears of monarchy, the Federal Convention today resolved upon the establishment of an executive authority consisting of a single person in the contemplated new framework of government for the United States and upon giving him power to veto acts of the proposed National Legislature, subject to having the veto possibly overruled by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature.

At the opening of the day's session, debate was resumed on the vexed and already twice-argued motion of Charles Pinckney and James Wilson that the numeral "one" be inserted in the blank for the number of persons to constitute the Executive.

Mr. Wilson submitted that the objections offered by Governor Randolph are "leveled not so much against the measure itself as against its unpopularity." He believed the people all recognize that "a single magistrate is not a king," and that the alleged antipathy to a single Executive on that account does not exist.

"One fact," he continued, "has great weight with me. All the 13 states, though agreeing in scarce any other instance, agree in placing a single magistrate at the head. In their State governments the people are accustomed and reconciled to a single executive. The idea of three heads has taken place in none."

Among three equal members, as proposed for the executive authority by Mr. Randolph, he believed there would be nothing but violent animosities that would disturb administration. Three executives might divide in three different directions so that no two could decide on a plan of action.

Elbridge Gerry also criticized the triumvirate proposal, particularly in military matters, where it would amount to "a general with three heads." Mr. Butler of South Carolina had earlier alluded to his experience of seeing "the manner in which a plurality of military heads distracted Holland when threatened with invasion by the imperial troops."

The roll call on the question of a single executive resulted in seven states "ay"—Massachusetts, Con-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Day-by-Day History

No newspaper-man "covered" one of the most important stories in United States history—the making of the Constitution at the Federal convention in 1787.

Because of the vital importance today of these debates, in which was forged the still-evolving American form of government, The Christian Science Monitor has "sent" one of its staff writers to "report" the Philadelphia convention in daily dispatches through Sept. 18.

Miss Earhart Off for Natal

PARAMARIBO, Dutch Guiana, June 4 (AP)—Amelia Earhart took off on another lap of her round-the-world tour at 5:10 a. m., eastern standard time, today, heading for Natal, at the easternmost tip of Brazil.

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Nova Scotia, touristically known as the Evangeline country and the land of apples, is to me the home of genuine hospitality.

No matter where one travels in this great easterly province of Canada one finds "welcome" the by-word of its people.

This summer, more than ever before, Nova Scotia is stretching a welcoming hand to tourists. "Come," it beckons. "and visit Canada's Ocean Playground."

The visitor to Nova Scotia will find it a long narrow peninsula thrust 300 miles into the Atlantic, so deeply indented that it has nearly 5000 miles of sea coast line. No part of this province is more than 50 miles from the sea and sailing ships. Nova Scotia is only overnight from Boston and 30 hours from New York by modern steamship service; 21 hours from Montreal or 29 hours from Toronto on comfortable trains. It is 219 miles by motor highway from the American border at Calais, or 694 miles from Montreal.

Realizing the scenic, historical, and recreational advantages of their province, the Nova Scotia government has organized efficient service bureaus to issue information and helpful suggestions to visiting tourists. Attractive booklets along with well marked maps have been published and are now available upon request.

* * *

Recently I made a two-week tour through Nova Scotia. Desiring to have a combined sea and land trip I put my automobile on the S. S. Evangeline for Yarmouth, N. S., and Cape Breton's famous Cabot Trail, at the tip of the province.

Arriving at Yarmouth the following morning after an excellent night's rest, despite the hoarse bass voice of the fog horn, I set off for Halifax via the famous Annapolis valley. While much of the road between these two cities is of gravel surface and partly under construction, it is expected to be entirely paved within the near future.

I was a shade early for the full blooming of the apple blossoms, but I was rewarded with being able to see just a tint of their delicate pink buds. This week they have been out in all their magnificent splendor and have delighted thousands who have come from far and wide to take part in the Apple Blossom Festival at Kentville which was held over last week end. Here through this fertile valley of some 80 miles long and 15 miles in breadth, one may see thousands upon thousands of gnarled and hoary apple trees numbering 100 different varieties marching away in military fashion to the horizon.

Nightfall found me stopping over in the great city of Halifax, a comfortable day's run of 225 miles from Yarmouth. Here there are numerous excellent lodging quarters available to suit every purse. Tourists whose mouths have been watering for one of these genuine fish dinners will find it in Halifax—in fact, from this point all the way through Cape Breton.

* * *

After spending the greater part of the morning browsing around Halifax and checking over road conditions with Nova Scotia tourist authorities, I left for Marie Joseph, a run of little more than 100 miles First I crossed the ferry from Halifax to Dartmouth at the small charge of .37. The shore-line drive to this seaside village was indeed a joyous one. Little bays and inlets kept popping into view at the most unexpected places affording some rare vistas for picture taking.

As stopping places are somewhat scattered after one leaves Halifax I take the liberty of mentioning the Harbour View Hotel at Marie Joseph as an excellent place to put up for the night. Of course, we associate the word "hotel" with something pretentious—a building, with a marble or granite façade towering 10 or 50 stories. But here in Nova Scotia, after one has left the big cities behind, a hotel is a two-story building with a façade painted by nature, rubbed down by so'easters and varnished by the sun. The outside appearance, however, does not take one whit away from the excellency of these "hotels." I found something within these weather-beaten walls that's hard to find behind marble and granite—I found a coziness and friendliness that does so much to comfort a stranger when night's shadows fall. In every case—so I found—the food was home cooked and plenteous. Their prices averaged $2.50 a day. This included a bed and three meals.

Before starting out in the morning I usually made it a practice to make a definite destination in order to be able to find a suitable place for the night. The little booklet, "Where to Stay in Nova Scotia," issued by the Nova Scotia Bureau of Information and Publicity, proved a valuable guide. On the beginning of my third day out from Boston I chose Margaree Forks as my destination. The little booklet told of several stopping places so I decided upon the River View Inn, situated on the majestic Margaree River. The trip to this lovely country was first along the shore by the sea, then inland until I reached Mulgrave, the place where a ferry connects the mainland with Cape Breton. It is well to remember that this ferry runs on the half-hour from the Mulgrave side and on the hour from the Port Hawkesbury side. The charge is $1 for car and driver and 15 cents for each passenger. When going from the mainland to the "Island" the famous Strait of Canso is crossed. It takes about 20 minutes for the ferry to make the trip and then the visitor gets his first look at Cape Breton.

* * *

Instead of going to Sidney I preferred to go to the Cabot Trail by way of Port Hood, Mabou, Inverness, the place where coal is mined a mile under the sea, and Margaree Forks. The Margaree Valley was one of the most delightful spots I have had the pleasure of visiting despite my many miles of travel. Its verdant fields, well-cultivated lands, green-cloaked mountains, and tumbling streams, were indeed beauty of distinction. Upon reaching my Inn at Margaree Forks I was greeted with a hearty welcome. I expressed the desire for some fresh trout and soon after a lad came up from the river bank with three of the nicest fish I have seen or eaten for many a day.

Margaree Forks is literally the beginning of the Cabot Trail. One may go around this adventurous trip two ways. One way—and this is the most popular—is by way of Cheticamp. By going this way the driver has the inside of the road which he soon will find has its advantages. However, if one prefers, one may go by way of Baddeck to Neil Harbour, but this is not advised by the Nova Scotia Tourist Bureau.

Cabot Trail is only 189 miles around—that is starting from Margaree Forks and return. It is well to plan to spend at least three days on the trail, for with stops at various intervals to view the scores of unusual scenes that open up almost at every turn, time flies. I chose Pleasant Bay, a trip of about 60-odd miles for my day's run. Following the placid Margaree River until it joined the sea, I soon after reached Cheticamp, a sea village busy with the lobster canning industry. Four miles outside of this town is French mountain and the first real ascent of the Cabot Trail. Before anyone attempts this trip I sincerely recommend that automobiles be in perfect running order.

* * *

The climb up French mountain is the thrill of a lifetime, for here the car is forced to travel up inclines of almost 45-degree angles and wind around hairpin turns that I believe even an eel would find difficult to navigate. The road is merely a rock shelf blasted right out of the mountain side, running along high above the sea. When the crest is reached a sign reads, "1260 feet above sea level." Following French mountain comes McKenzie mountain which also has a 1260-foot elevation. Although the road is rough in places it is not dangerous to travel on. The road is being improved all the time and by this summer should be in first class shape.

Crossing McKenzie mountain I made at least a dozen stops to drink in the vast beauty spread before me. First the sea, then acres of huge spruce forest, its roots watered by rushing rivers, then the sea again. Then came Pleasant Bay and its Red River Valley.

It was a chance turn that took me to this valley, situated several miles from the beaten path. For here I rediscovered "those good old days" I used to know as a boy.

Here the years slipped back to—oh, I'm not going to say when. But once again I had the thrill of riding behind a "spanking good mare"; it was here I lowered an old battered bucket deep in the well and felt once again its assuring tug as clear, cold water filled it to the brim; I spent two happy evenings singing familiar hymns to the uncertain accompaniment of a creaking organ; I read by the mellow glow of an old lamp; and I slumbered deep in the embrace of a downy feather bed.

* * *

Yes, these people of Red River Valley have so much more than we—we who tear about in motorcars, rush to the movies, and go here and flit there. They are contented with the simpler things. Oh, yes, they told me so. They have their Red River Valley with its silent mountains, its lush fields, its big Red River; they have their sing fests; their church functions; and their home ties. I didn't want to leave Pleasant Bay's Red River Valley.

But on I went to Neil Harbour, first having to cross a mountain at Cape Rouge and Smoky Mountain. These were hilly, twisting climbs, but each vista proved more delightful than those that went before. Neil Harbour is a quaint, old fishing village with its tumbledown shacks, fishing smacks, and flavor of the sea. I spent a whole day here browsing about the workshops listening to old sea dogs tell tales of "when I went to sea." It truly is a colorful place well worth a lengthy visit.

From Neil Harbour the circuitous road took me into Baddeck and into the vicinity of the Bras d'Or lake region.

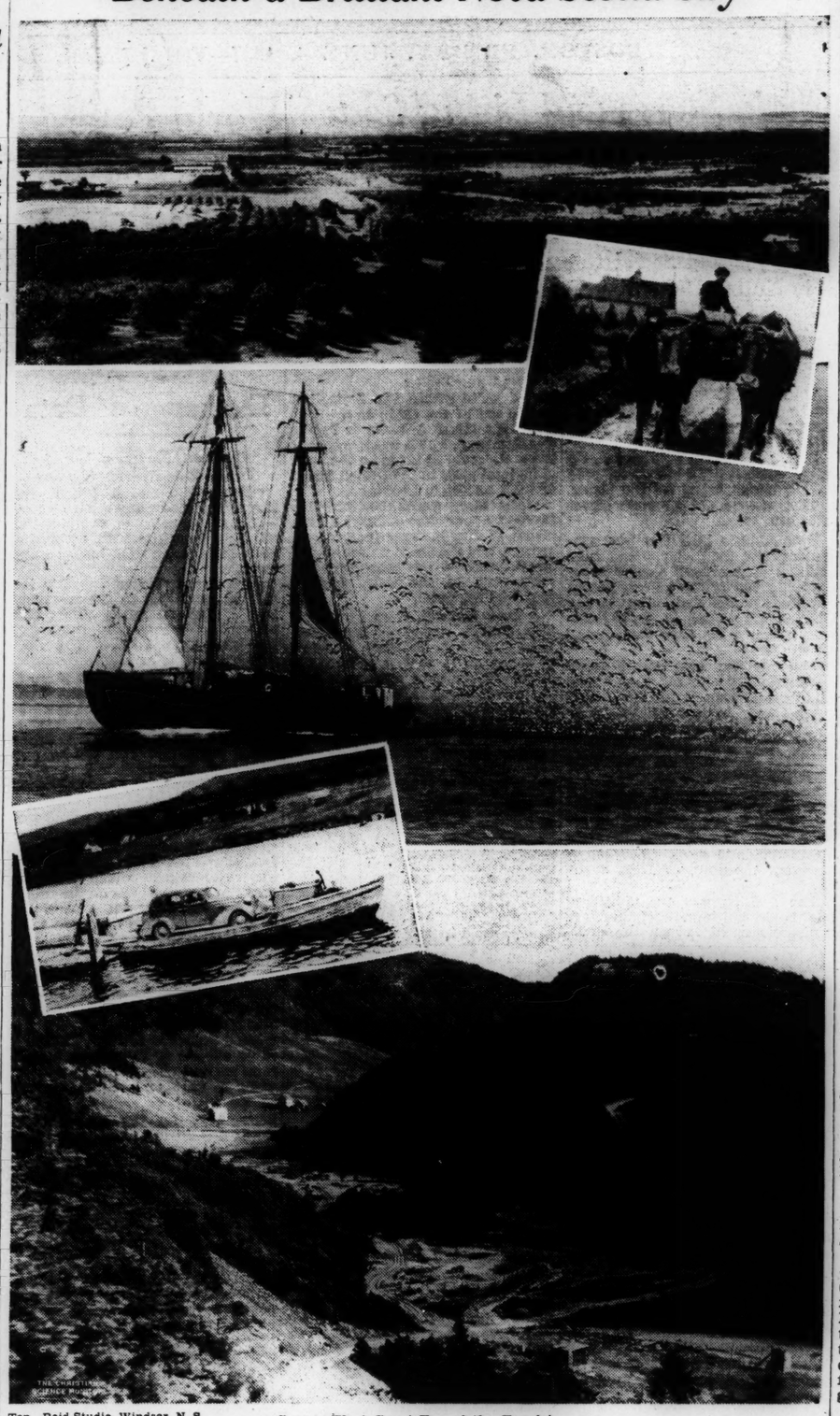
First, however, after traveling a good many miles over spruce-lined roadways, I had to cross to Englishtown on one of the most peculiar ferries I have ever seen. When I first saw it coming I didn't see how it was possibly big enough to hold my car. It looked something like a giant wheelbarrow as it backed into its slip. I drove on and we went for the opposite shore. In she backed again and this time, of course, I had to back-off—a feat which at first would tend to give one the jitters. But I negotiated it without the loss of a particle of paint.

From Baddeck one may return to Margaree Forks or continue on through Whycocomagh back to Port Hawkesbury—on the hour—to catch the ferry for the mainland. Once back on the mainland I went by way of Amherst to New Brunswick, where I arrived at Saint John in time to catch the steamer Saint John of the Eastern Steamship Lines for Boston.

On this trip, which carried me more than 1100 miles by automobile, I was forced to retrace only about 42 miles. A small portion of this was on the Cape Breton side when I went from Port Hood to Port Hawkesbury, and 37 miles of it was from Mulgrave to Antigonish.

I may say, in closing, that tourists planning to do this trip, including the Cabot Trail, will find the roads on the whole are good as far as gravel surfaced roads are concerned. Gasoline is no longer a problem, as there are stations located at close enough intervals to supply the motorists with plenty of fuel.

Beneath a Brilliant Nova Scotia Sky



Top—Reid Studio, Windsor, N. S.

Scenes That Greet Eye of the Tourist
Upper—The Annapolis Valley, With Inset of One of Many Ox Teams Seen in Nova Scotia
Center—Sea Gulls Following a Fishing Smack
Lower—Cabot Trail From Margaree Valley, With Inset of Ferry at Englishtown

Tour-a-bouts

The motor tourist can scarcely cross the little tidal Missaguash River from New Brunswick into Nova Scotia without taking time off to visit the site of old Fort Beausejour on the long ridge between the Aulac and Missaguash, overlooking Chignecto Bay. It is one of the most colorful spots in the Maritimes and the Dominion Government did well to set aside an area of 59 acres as a national historic park.

* * *

In 1755, before its actual completion by the French as a counter defense against the English at neighboring Fort Lawrence, it was attacked by an expedition from Boston under the command of Col. Robert Monckton. Landing at the mouth of the Missaguash the English force, numbering about 2000 New Englanders and joined by 300 British regulars from Fort Lawrence, encompassed Fort Beausejour and finally forced the garrison under de Vergor to surrender. Twenty years later, during the American Revolution, the fort, now renamed Fort Cumberland, withstood an attack under Col. Jonathan Eddy. Repairs were made to the fort during the war of 1812-14, but later the garrison was withdrawn and the place allowed to fall into ruins.

* * *

A couple of years ago a museum was constructed near the entrance to the fort. The contents of the museum and the remains of the old fortifications (partially restored) well repay examination.

* * *

Even more interesting is the little 32-acre park at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, known as Fort Anne. Before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock a thriving village stood on the shores of the Annapolis Basin, the "Port Royal" or Royal Harbor of the French, the first harvests were being reaped, the first mill constructed, the first club, "the Order of Good Cheer," formed. Many of the great names of early French days are associated with this fort. Many times it was assaulted and six times it changed hands between the French and the English from the Thirteen Colonies to the south. In 1917 the Canadian government set aside the military works and grounds as a national park. It lies at the mouth of the famous Annapolis Valley, connected by good roads with all parts of Nova Scotia and with St. John, New Brunswick, across the Bay of Fundy by a fine new passenger steamer.

* * *

Canada welcomes the tourist with a minimum of border regulations and delay. No passports are required; no fees are charged for automobile entry permits. The necessary formalities at the border ordinarily take but a few minutes. Arrived at the port of entry, the tourist must report to the Immigration and Customs officers and declare his car and its contents. A 60-day automobile entry permit is the usual form, which may, on application, be extended to six months without payment of fees of any kind.

* * *

It is easy to travel in Canada. Good roads cross the international boundary at numerous points and connect with Canada's system of 100,000 miles of surfaced roads. Trains, boats and buses provide a first-class public service at reasonable rates. Canada is practically one big outdoor playground with "games" to suit every taste. Whatever your taste is, whether long canoe trips, trail hiking, bathing scenery gazing, or just motoring, get in touch with the Canadian Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Canada. It can give you any and every particular. Obviously, however, you are already doing this. Recently letters of inquiry have been arriving at the unprecedented rate of 1000 a day!

* * *

With the co-operation of the provinces concerned, the Dominion Government has recently been able to augment the National Parks System of Canada with areas in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The new Cape Breton Highlands National Park includes an area of approximately 458 square miles in the northern part of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, comprising sections of the rugged coastline with a mountain background which is so typical of the region.

Frontier College In Canada Widens 'Outpost Faculty'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—As Canada advances her economic boundaries northward and the bunk houses of mining camps mushroom across the frontiers, thousands of men living under isolated conditions will learn to respect appropriately named Frontier College.

Since 1900, this college of the outposts has been sending literature and teachers into the hinterland. Again this year, from an office in Toronto, university graduates between the ages of 22 and 32 will receive orders that will take them to camps from Cape Breton Island to the British Columbia Rockies, from the International Boundary to the fringes of the Arctic.

There they will instruct English-speaking workers, teach English to the foreign-born, offer improvement and constructive thought to thousands more. Last year 3710 camp men availed themselves of this opportunity in higher education. An additional 11,000 benefited from informative group discussions on land settlement, hygiene, naturalization and subjects of current interest. More than 80,000 books and magazines were forwarded to anxious readers throughout the far-flung Dominion.

Both Teach and Work

Strictly speaking, however, Frontier College teachers are not teachers. They are laborers. They work a full eight-hour day with the Austrian-born on the railway section gang, "mucking" in the mines, "dragging a chain" or swinging an ax, pick or shovel with the uneducated road workers.

"They undertake this heavy work in order that they may more effectively give leadership and win the confidence of migratory men who are so often prone to discontent and grouch," declares Dr. E. W. Bradwin, principal of Frontier College. "In fact, a vital aspect of Frontier College work is the planting of healthy, normal-minded men among seasonal workers to promote constructive ideas and to sponsor what is healthy and best."

Their eight hours' manual labor done, Frontier College representatives start their educational missionary tasks. In rude log bunk houses, in box cars and in shacks, men who would otherwise be denied the benefits of higher learning, study under college-trained fellow laborers.

Plan Started in 1900

In recent years, Frontier College men have taught in all Canada's single unemployed relief camps (similar in nature to the American CCC camps). Last year, when 10,000 unemployed were given temporary work in railway extra gangs, laborer-teachers, at the request of the Dominion Department of Labor, tutored all education-seeking workers. Teachers jumped in number from 96 in 1935 to 158 last year—the greatest in the college's history.

Frontier College is the successful consummation of an idealist's vision. In 1900, the Rev. Alfred Fitzpatrick concluded that since the workers in Canada's camps could not "come" for their education, it would have to be taken to them.

Although at first every power of persuasion had to be employed to convince foremen of the laborer-teacher's value, the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick soon demonstrated by his willingness to work that he and his followers were the fulfillment of a definite need.

Today, under the guidance of Dr. Bradwin—who first joined Frontier College in 1904 merely as an adventure—this unique university is helped by the Federal Government, has the power to confer degrees and is accepted throughout Canada, by press and public, by teacher and student alike, as an indispensable part of the Dominion's frontier life.

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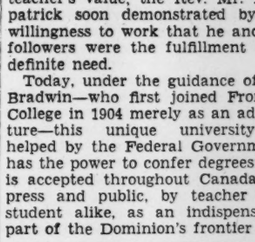

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Comintern for United Front Of Workers to Help Spain

MOSCOW, June 4 (AP)—The Comintern, the third Communist International, today ended its long-standing quarrel with its parent body, the Second Socialist International, and proposed a united front for "action against German and Italian intervention in Spain."

The unexpected move to bury the hatchet and unify the Communists, Socialists and International League of Labor Unions, it was announced by George Dimitroff, secretary general of the Comintern, was the direct result of the bombardment of the Spanish city of Almeria by German warships.

"A united workers' front for material as well as moral support of the Spanish workers must—and will—be established as the answer to Almeria," Mr. Dimitroff declared.

Answers Appeal From Spain

As spokesman for the Comintern—the international organization of the Communist parties of all nations—Mr. Dimitroff proposed definitely the formation of a joint commission from his own group, the Second International, and with the National League of Labor Unions.

The proposal was prompted, he said, by an appeal from the Communist and Socialist labor union parties of Spain "for a united front to save Spain."

By mobilization of the masses of workers, Mr. Dimitroff said, "the British and French Governments would be compelled to take energetic steps against the intervention of German and Italian Fascism."

He added: "Germany and Italy would be compelled to withdraw troops as well as ships from Spain and the action would accomplish the victory for the Spanish people."

Assurances for Valencia

Mr. Dimitroff, in a telegram to the secretatries of the Communist, Socialist, and Labor Union parties in Valencia declared:

"We are doing everything in our power to bring the international proletariat together in the necessary uniformity for the defense of the Spanish people from fascist barbarians and for the protection of international peace."

The German bombardment of Almeria Monday in retaliation for the bombing by Spanish warplanes of the cruiser Deutschland, he said, was the deciding factor in the move to unite the three international bodies.

The bombardment led to one of the tensest crises of the Spanish civil war, with Italy and Germany withdrawing from the International Non-Intervention Committeee in London to resume liberty of action.

Italy was reported to have established a virtual blockade of the eastern Spanish coast to prevent Russian supply ships from carrying materials of war to the Madrid-Valencia Government for use against the insurgents who received Italo-German recognition as the true government of Spain.

Gracing Rosaria Court for a Season

J. Horace McFarland — **Rose Festival Princesses, Portland, Ore.**

Front Row—Virginia Collins, Washington High School; Albertine Princen, Commerce High; Alice Von Pier, Edison High; Donnabelle James, Girls' Polytechnic; Marjory Nagel, Jefferson High. Back Row—Druscilla Walker, Franklin High; Dorothy Hardin (Queen), Grant High; Katherine Thomas, Lincoln High; Evelyn Nelson, Roosevelt High

Franco Splits Army Command; Mola's Military Achievements

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 4—Spanish events are moving swiftly.

On the one side the British proposals for a safety zone for Non-Intervention Committee warships in all Spanish ports, with increased consultation among foreign fleet commanders, seem likely to bring Germany and Italy back into the non-intervention fold, despite Russion objections to the sympathy shown these nations.

On the other side the successes obtained by Spanish Government troops north of Madrid and by the Basques in retaking some of the positions they had lost south of Bilbao have enhanced the importance attaching to the passing of Gen. Emilio Mola, one of the most commanding figures on the side of the insurgents.

General Mola's passing, say Madrid commentators, is "equivalent to the loss of many battles for the insurgents." He was a native of Cuba and represented the best type of the Spanish professional soldier. With a handful of men General Mola gathered up the scattered rebel forces in the early stages of the war and held northwest Spain until Generalissimo Francisco Franco arrived with the Moorish troops.

He was present at the taking of Irun where correspondents saw the careful artillery preparations and brilliant storming of San Marcial fort, followed by the burning of Irun which has since led to much ruthless bombing and the threat to raze Bilbao.

Reports that German officers were seeking to displace General Franco and put General Mola in control indicates the esteem in which he was held by them.

VITORIA, Spain, June 4 (AP)—Flags were half-staffed throughout insurgent-held Spain today in honor of Gen. Emilio Mola, commander-in-chief of all the rebel forces in northern Spain, who was fatally injured yesterday in an airplane crash off the Biscayan coast in which two other staff officers and two pilots were killed.

All public activities were suspended and newspapers called his loss "irreparable for Spain." Gen. Francisco Franco in a special decree posthumously awarded the commander the Grand Cross of San Fernando, Spain's highest military honor.

Immediately afterward, General Franco split the former command. Gen. Fidel Davila, head of the technical junta of the insurgent regime, was named commander of the forces operating against Bilbao and on the Biscayan front; the Aragon, the Soria and the Madrid fronts were placed under Gen. Andres Saliquet, who had directed operations against Madrid under General Mola.

With General Mola on the fatal flight were his personal adjutant, Lieut. Col. Pozas, staff-major Senac, Air Captain Cahorro and Sergeant-Mechanic Barrero.

General Mola shared with General Franco himself the role of chief figure of insurgent Spain. With the first insurgent militiamen, organized the night the war began, July 18, 1936, he led the march from Pamplona down to the Guadarrama Mountains, where he captured the strategic passes to Madrid which his troops still hold.

He was in personal command of the offensive that reduced Irun and San Sebastian early in the war and was commander of the siege of Madrid except when General Franco took personal command for a brief period.

Liquor Publicity Fight Waged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—More than 1,000,000,000 pages of sales appeal for liquor were brought into American homes through magazines during the last year, members of the Youth's Temperance Council, who are conducting a survey of liquor advertising and propaganda, estimate in a report issued from National W. C. T. U. headquarters.

The young people, who have been studying editorial and advertising contents of hundreds of magazines of national circulation, commended publications which refuse liquor advertising. They are issuing a request for more magazines without liquor advertising and propaganda.

Despite ready income from liquor advertising, they point out that practically all publications catering exclusively to women as well as some of the better magazines of general circulation still refuse to accept it. Continuing popularity and evident prosperity disprove the assumption that magazine success depends upon acceptance of paid propaganda from wet interests, the report states.

The survey also reveals that to a large extent magazines accepting liquor advertising are those which, during the past three years have been, and still are, making a strong drive for youthful readers and boast of large home circulation. Study of the editorial content shows influence of the advertising department toward the liquor trade in putting the stamp of respectability on so-called moderate drinking, with no hint of the personal, economic or social advantages of total abstainance for youth, the survey claims.

Use of colored pages, attractive layouts, artistic pictures, and heroic and historic figures are cited as examples of the appeals to youth through the liquor advertisements.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Hull Youngblood, recently elected president of the San Antonio Board of Education, has advised public school teachers of the city they should not drink intoxicating liquors or attend questionable night clubs.

Addressing the San Antonio Teachers' Council, Mr. Youngblood said in part, "I have no desire to regulate private lives of the teachers in San Antonio, but as a member of the Board of Education I have a public trust and an obligation to the mother and father of each child in the schools of the city."

Although he thought a teacher should participate in normal social activities of the community without his or her conduct being unduly restrained, Mr. Youngblood added his opinion that "school teachers are not in the position of the average citizen. Parents and children are constantly watching them."

The Nation Is Sold To Freda Kirchwey Its Senior Editor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—After a 16-year association with its board of editors, Miss Freda Kirchwey today became owner of The Nation, said to be America's oldest liberal weekly journal. She was senior editor.

Miss Kirchwey has been active in New York City editorial work since she joined the staff of the Morning Telegraph here in 1915. After serving several publications, she became associated with The Nation in 1918, attaining the position of managing editor and vice-president in 1922. She is a member of the board of directors of the American Fund for Public Service.

The change in control is the second in two years, Miss Kirchwey acquiring the magazine from Maurice Wertheim, New York investment banker, who purchased it from Oswald Garrison Villard in 1935, establishing it in the name of the Civic Aid Foundation, which he organized and directed.

Mr. Wertheim's statement of sale reads that, while the paper reached a peak of circulation in the ensuing period, it became increasingly clear that group control was not effective and that absentee ownership created an anomalous situation, and he concluded to restore it to "centralized control by an active hand."

The need of this had been typified, he said, by the recent difference of views that had arisen between him and Mr. Villard and certain of the editorial associates over the Roosevelt proposal to change the organization of the Supreme Court.

With the magazine "now on a self-supporting basis," many would-be purchasers had presented themselves, Mr. Wertheim continued, but the foundation had entered into a contract for sale with Miss Kirchwey believing her to be "one of the truest liberals in the country" and as such fitted to best preserve the paper's "independent character and direction."

Germany Weighs British Plan Of Spanish Patrol

LISBON, Port., June 4 (AP)—Two hundred ninety Germans who arrived last night from Seville, a southern Spanish base of Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco, made ready for departure today for their homeland. Meanwhile a Portuguese steamer had been chartered to transport 650 Irishmen home from Spain.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 4 — The British Government's proposals for closing the breaches in the International Non-intervention Committee's patrol around Spain were received here today and are now under consideration by the German Government.

It is generally maintained in informed circles that it will not be possible to reach an understanding upon these proposals as quickly as London appears to expect, for while Germany has clearly expressed its support of the policy of consultation before any military action is taken, the more difficult problem, according to opinion here, is how to make the scheme "effective." By effective appears here to be meant provision for swift and heavy retaliatory measures by the combined controlling fleets in case of trouble.

Concerning the first proposal—that of extending the safety zones in Spanish waters sanctioned by both sides in the Spanish war—it is admitted here that such would at least remove misunderstandings and "such lying assertions as that the cruiser Deutschland had first fired on the Valencia government airplanes before being itself hit," but as for guarantees from the Spanish powers, one paper here declares that Gen. Francisco Franco's word would, of course, be accepted, but hardly that of "the lying criminals at Valencia."

Regarding the idea of collaboration between the chiefs of the four fleets concerned, it is said that this would be helpful, but asks: "Can they come together sufficiently quickly from all round Spanish coasts?"

European Peace Is Still Unshaken, Italy Tells U. S.

ROME, June 4 (AP)—The United States was assured today by the Italian Government that the Spanish civil war could be settled without any further threat to the peace of Europe.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Premier Mussolini's son-in-law and Foreign Minister, gave the assurances to U. S. Ambassador William Phillips.

At the same time yesterday, the town of Civita Vecchia heard the roar of field artillery engaged in a sham battle for Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg, visiting German War Minister who came to Rome to learn what Italy could contribute to the Rome-Berlin axis.

The Field Marshal, Signor Mussolini and Count Ciano were reported in agreement on joint action in Spain if further incidents such as the bombing of the German cruiser Deutschland and the Italian auxiliary ship Barletta are repeated.

MADRID, June 4 (AP)—An insurgent artillery bombardment killed and wounded about 60 persons in downtown Madrid today.

Crowded streets were quickly cleared as shopping throngs dashed for cover in subways and basements. Ambulances and fire companies were called out in stricken neighborhoods.

Rose Flood Visits Portland To Bring Northwest Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The rose—namesake of Portland, the City of Roses—will form the background for five days of pageantry and celebration, marking the Twenty-ninth Annual Rose Festival here. The show, which rivals the winter Tournament of Roses at Pasadena, Calif., in color and interest, will run from June 9 to June 13.

The Rose Festival, inaugurated in 1907 as an addition to the Portland Rose Show, has developed into an international affair that attracts floats from all parts of the United States for the floral parade, and entries from far-away places for the Air Mail Rose Show.

The air mail rose competition, latest item to be added to the program, met with immediate success when it was introduced last year. Rose entries, still almost as fresh as when taken from their distant native gardens, go on display here the opening day of the festival at the same time that northwest-grown blooms are shown. Last year's competition, won by a New Jersey rose entry, brought air mail blossoms here from every corner of the United States, northwestern Canada and even from Hawaii by clipper ship.

Held in the Portland Civic Auditorium, the show will be the forty-ninth staged by the Portland Rose Society. Ruling at this event will be the Queen of Rosaria, selected from candidates named by nine Portland high schools.

The queen, whose crowning takes place on the opening night of the festival, carries the scepter of authority throughout the show. The other candidates for queenly honors comprise the royal court of Rosaria. Although pomp and ceremony have been the keynote of previous crowning ceremonies, this year's will see the most elaborate formalities yet attempted, with the new queen riding to her throne in Multnomah Civic Stadium in a carriage of historic coronation pattern.

Royal Rosarians who are civic leaders will conduct all ceremonies and will direct all activities through the festival. Knighting of new members is held on the third evening in the Stadium.

Chief event of the five days of festivities is the grand floral parade, due this year on Friday, June 11. All floats gather in the Stadium and the procession starts through Portland streets. Thirty-five thousand persons thronged the Stadium to see the marshalling of the parade last year, and an estimated 265,000 watched the passing pagenatry on the streets.

The fourth day is devoted to children's activities, the youngsters holding a Junior Rose Festival. A queen, again, is crowned and a court of youthful princesses, children from the lower school grades, are honored. They hold a review which includes a rose-decorated display of pets, bicycles and child groups.

The night of the Junior Rose Festival is turned over to merrymaking, with a Merrykana Parade scheduled this year. This fourth night of the festival also is the chosen time for the Royal Rosarians Ball for the queen and her court.

Completing the five days of the festival, the participants shift the scene of action to the snow-clad slopes of Mt. Hood for an international ski race and a ceremony dedicating the new Government-constructed Timberline Lodge, Sunday, June 13.

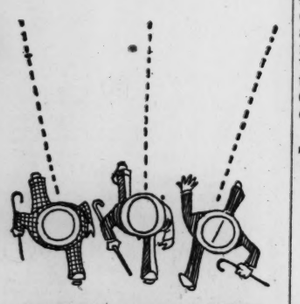
Principal rose gardens on display as show places for the festival are the Rose Test Gardens in Washington Park, where experiments with importation of rose cuttings and plants from other parts of the world are carried on; Peninsula Park, a city park, lined by varied types of roses and a picturesque sunken garden devoted entirely to tea roses, and the Lambert Gardens, famed for their climbing roses.

The Pasadena (Calif.) Tournament of Roses Band of 150 pieces will be on parade at many of the outdoor events. The festival, in turn, will send representative floats or groups to Pasadena, when the time comes.

The Queen of Rasaria, by the way, does not end her regal ways with the close of the Rose Festival; for she acts as unofficial queen of Portland through the year, until her successor is selected.

King Greets Envoy Gerard At Buckingham Palace

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Mr. James W. Gerard, special United States Ambassador to the Coronation of King George VI, last month, was received by the sovereign in a half-hour audience today at Buckingham Palace.



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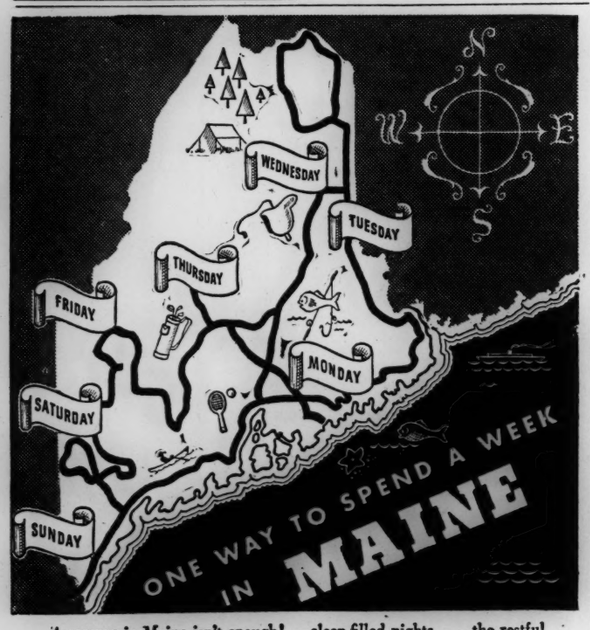

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Of course, this is only a suggestion. Travel and see as you like. No matter where you motor in Maine, you have fine hotels, inns, and sporting camps . . . and inexpensive overnight stopping places. You can ride, hike, camp, canoe, play golf and tennis . . . fish, swim, and sail in fresh and salt water. There is *everything* for *every one* down here! Mail the coupon now for more information.

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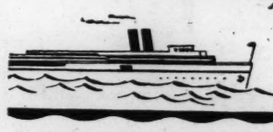

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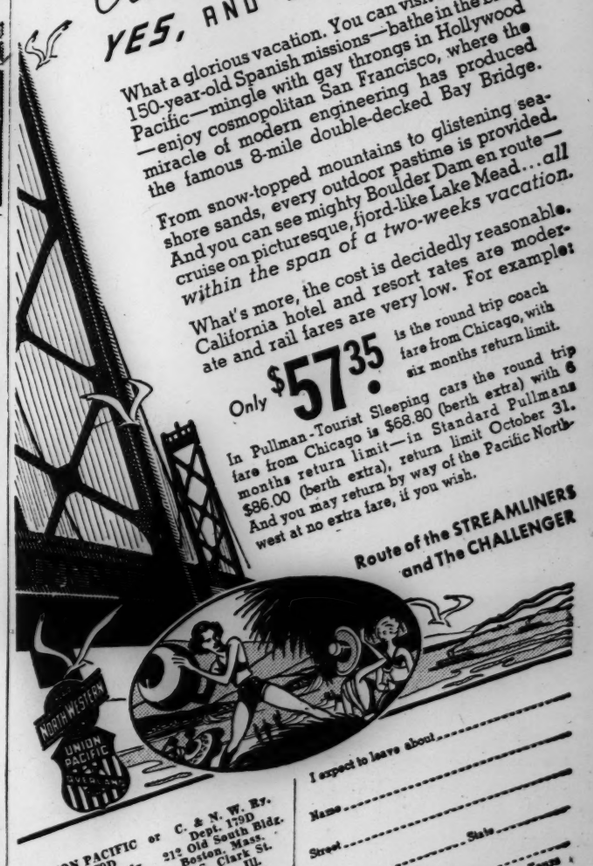

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What's more, the cost is decidedly reasonable. California hotel and resort rates are moderate and rail fares are very low. For example: Only $57.35 is the round trip coach fare from Chicago, with six months return limit.

In Pullman-Tourist Sleeping cars the round trip fare from Chicago is $68.80 (berth extra) with 6 months return limit—in Standard Pullmans $86.00 (berth extra), return limit October 31. And you may return by way of the Pacific Northwest at no extra fare, if you wish.

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NORTH WESTERN—UNION PACIFIC

New Sit-Down Strikes Slow Auto Production

By the Associated Press

Labor News in Brief:

Sit-down strikers opened new assaults on the nation's automotive industry today, leaving an estimated additional 20,000 workers idle. Disorders in a Michigan lumber strike resulted in one fatality and injuries to five others.

The Chrysler Corporation in Detroit, Mich, announced the closing of two plants employing 11,000. The company said two union men refused to work with two non-unionists. Closing of two plants was necessitated by shortage of cars and bodies, they said.

The Packard Motor Company reported it was forced to curtail production at Detroit because some workers did not appear in the stamping division. No reason was given, but 3000 men were sent home because of lack of materials.

Differences over minimum wages caused a strike at the Timken Roller Bearing plant at Canton, Ohio, where 6500 were idle. Members of the Committee for Industrial Organization of Steel Workers voted to strike after failure of a wage conference.

A battle of fists, clubs and brickbats broke out near the Newberry (Mich.) Lumber and Chemical Company plant. Striking woodsmen and mill workers from Munising, Mich., marched on the plant where company employees, who refused to walk out, repulsed them.

Comparative quiet returned to Little Falls, N. J., where trucks were stoned and 15 persons were injured earlier in the week at a laundry strike.

The motion picture workers strike in Hollywood, Calif., spread to the plants of 28 independent cmpanies, affecting an estimated 750 additional employees.

A New York subway line was threatened with a strike of 6000 employees.

A peace conference between the leader of union forces and Ohio's Governor held the attention today of more than 70,000 idle workers on the steel strike front.

Philip Murray, head of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, agreed to meet with Gov. Martin L. Davey at Columbus, Ohio, but his terms for peace apparently precluded an immediate end to the nine-day dispute.

Mr. Murray declared the strike would continue until a union contract was signed. It was the refusal of the Inland and Republic Steel Corporations and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company to sign an agreement on collective bargaining that led to the strike call.

Governor Davey previously conferred with Thomas Girdler, Republic chairman, and S. C. Argetsinger, vice-president of Sheet and Tube.

Meanwhile, the S. W. O. C. took a new tack in its effort to close Republic's mills and bring the company to terms. The union disclosed a campaign would be started to unionize miners in the Minnesota and Michigan iron ore fields and shut off the source of raw materials. Representative John T. Bernard, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite, was named director of the campaign.

Bennett to Appear

At Detroit, Harry H. Bennett, personnel director of the Ford Motor Company, notified the Wayne County prosecutor's office today he would appear Monday to testify before a one-man grand jury investigating a riot outside the Ford plant in suburban Dearborn.

Mr. Bennett, who directs the company's police, telephoned Bernard A. Boggio, chief assistant prosecutor, that he was not trying to avoid service on a subpoena. The subpoena was issued by Common Pleas Judge Ralph W. Liddy, who is sitting as a one-man grand jury in the case.

Landlords in Pontiac, Mich., were being classified as "fair" or "unfair" in lists compiled by the U. A. W. committee directing a rent "strike." Unionists attempting to maintain what they consider a fair rental lost their first court skirmish. A factory worker was ordered evicted for refusing to pay $12.50 instead of $11 weekly for a four-room apartment.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, recommended to a congressional committee establishment of a five-man board which would determine the basic wage scale for individual industries under the proposed labor standards act. She questioned the advisability of setting the same rigid minimum wage for all industries, on grounds such procedure might destroy "the economic balance between town and country."

At Akron, Ohio, normal production was resumed in the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, late yesterday after four sit-downs had crippled production in one plant.

Nearly 5000 persons lost part or all of a day's work during the 22 hours production schedules were curtailed, company officials estimated. Comparatively minor disputes caused the sit-downs.

The path for possible settlement of the 10-day strike at the Ford assembly plant in Richmond, Calif., was open today, with inter-union differences apparently settled, and conferences arranged between strikers and plant management.

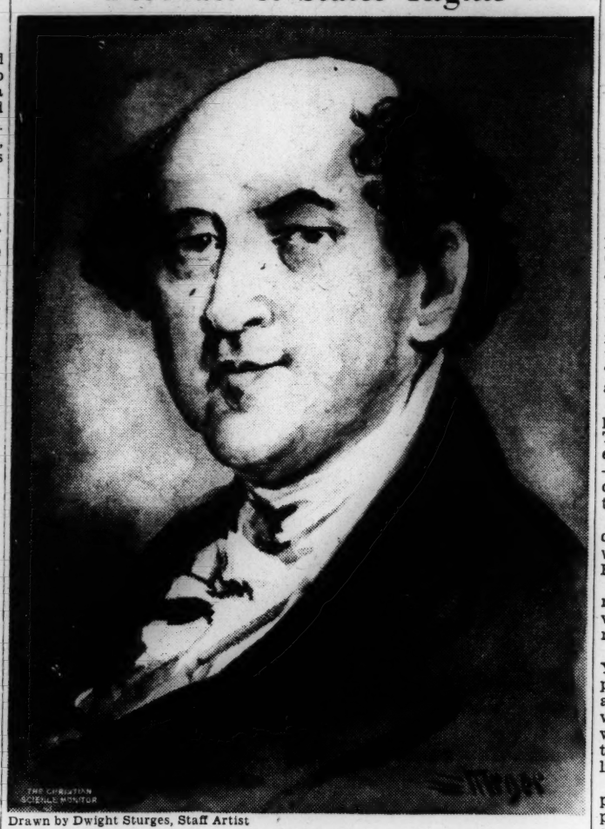
A C. I. O.-A. F. of L. controversy that previously had been a factor in the deadlock was ended when the A. F. of L. International Association of Machinists withdrew its request for a plant election.

The strike was called in a dispute over union recognition and pay increases.

Nine Killed in Bus Crash

REDDING, Calif., June 4 (AP)—Nine fatalities resulted today when a Greyhound stage overturned at Shiloah Springs, 48 miles north of here.

Defender of States' Rights



Drawn by Dwight Sturges, Staff Artist

Rufus King

A Leader in Public Life, Graduate of Harvard and Member of the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. King Represented Massachusetts in Congress at New York, 1784-87. He Offered the Resolution Against Slavery in the Northwest Territory. He Was a Defender of States' Rights and Was Apprehensive of Giving Too Much Power to Congress. He Took an Active Part in the Federal Convention and Later Became a Federalist Leader. He Was United States Senator From New York, 1789-96; Minister to Great Britain, Federalist Candidate for Vice-President in 1804 and 1808, and for President in 1816

1787–The Constitution–1937

(Continued from Page 1)

necticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—and three states "no"—New York, Delaware and Maryland. The vote of Virginia it turned out was decided by General Washington, since that deputation was equally divided except for his ballot.

Taking up the next clause of the Virginia Resolutions, which proposed a council of revision consisting of "the Executive and a convenient number of the Judiciary" to pass upon acts of the Legislature, Mr. Gerry moved that the reference to the Judiciary be struck out and a negative vested in the Executive unless overridden.

"The Judiciary," he said, "will have a sufficient check against encroachments on their own department by their exposition of the laws, which involves a power of deciding on their constitutionality. In some states the judges have actually set aside laws as being against the Constitution. This was done, too, with general approbation. It is quite foreign to the nature of the office to make them judges of the policy of public measures."

Differ Over Veto

Mr. Wilson and Col. Alexander Hamilton were for giving the Executive an absolute veto irrespective of any majority in the Legislature.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin, though, took issue even with his close friend Mr. Wilson on this. He narrated his experience under the proprietary government of Pennsylvania. "The negative of the Governor," he said, "was constantly made use of to extort money. No good law whatever could be passed without a private bargain with him. An increase of his salary or some donation was always made a condition till at last it became the regular practice to have orders in his favor on the Treasury presented along with the bills to be signed."

Mr. Sherman of Connecticut opposed any absolute veto by one man, as he had earlier recommended a council to advise the Executive. Mr. Butler, who had favored a single magistrate, said he certainly would not have done so if he had supposed the Executive would be given a complete negative on laws.

Danger of Abuse Seen

"Gentlemen seemed to think that we had nothing to apprehend from an abuse of executive power," he remarked.

The motion to give the Executive alone a revisionary check on laws unless overruled by two-thirds of each Legislative branch was passed by a vote of eight states to two. The question, however, will be considered again on Wednesday, an effort being made to include the judiciary in the revisionary authority.

Miss Perkins Urges Wage Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

labor conditions of an entire industry."

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was also scheduled to testify today.

"One of the objects of such a bill as this," said Miss Perkins, "is to make certain that competition will work in favor of efficient management and high standards of productive quality."

She declared that "the overwhelming majority of American businessmen will gain a new sense of security" if unfair labor exploitation and child labor are abolished. Establishment of fair labor standards will have an "inexorable influence" in reducing strikes, she insisted. Miss Perkins made frequent references to British labor laws, and revealed an apparent source of an important section of the new bill in the British "Trade Boards Act" of 1918.

The British Example

Modern industrial societies have generally attempted to aid business stamp out labor exploitation, she said, and the British act is "one of the most successful" of such statutes.

Great Britain, she explained, first encouraged voluntary collective bargaining in strongly unionized industries by sponsoring so-called Whitley Councils.

Then it went "one step further for industries inadequately organized for effective collective bargaining" in the 1918 act. This set up "trade boards" composed of equal representatives of workers and employers, plus three independent persons named by the Labor Minister. With the assistance of the Government they set up fair labor practices and discussed hours and wages.

This in essence is the same system, she pointed out, proposed under Sec. 14 for the United States in setting up "rudimentary standards as to minimum wages." Instead of the British "trade boards" they are called "advisory committees" in the bill.

Modification Urged

Miss Perkins proposed a variety of modifications for the pending bill. As drawn, the bill leaves blank the basic standard of minimum wages, she recalled. She urged that no specific figure be inserted, but rather that determination of the basic wage be left to the board, acting with the advisory committees.

The fight for a child labor amendment should go on, said Miss Perkins. She also recommended that the difficult job of preparing geographical differentials be left to the proposed new labor board.

Among witnesses supporting the wage-hour bill yesterday was Leon Henderson, WPA economist. He declared the bill would help prevent a mass reduction in wages and purchasing power. He estimated that 6,000,000 workers are employed in excess of 40 hours a week and that something less than 3,000,000 workers receive less than 40 cents an hour.

Lewis Blames Riot On Republic Steel And Chicago Police

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, charged Chicago's week-end steel strike violence against the Republic Steel Corporation and the Chicago police force.

Dispatches from Chicago said there were five fatalities in the Memorial Day strike riot. Mr. Lewis' office said there were six. Mr. Lewis asserted, "The brutal massacre of the Chicago steel workers is a blot on the national conscience."

"They were unarmed," he said in a prepared statement. "The killing took place on the open prairie, six blocks from the gate of the Republic Steel Company. Six men were killed, a hundred others were shot, gassed and clubbed. Not a single policeman was shot. Those who were injured suffered from the naked hands of men who were fighting for their lives against armed killers.

"The nation knows the Chicago police force is corrupt. It is the same force that for years has protected the hoodlum and the thug. It now aids the Republic Steel Company. This company and the police force are guilty of planned murder.

"Somewhere in this nation should be a force strong enough to bring these uniformed killers and their conspirators to justice. Somewhere in this nation should be a force greater than a steel company. Somewhere in this nation should be enough earnest and honest citizens to compel action by federal and state authorities.

"Can it be true that striking workmen may be shot at will by the very agents of the law? Is the blood of our American workers less valuable than that in Spain for which we weep? Is labor to be proteoted, or is it to be butchered? The answer is important—both to labor and America."

Republic answered the Lewis statement with the assertion "Republic employees are not on strike. The plant is running at full capacity."

"The mob of pickets who attempted by mass attack to storm the Republic plant in South Chicago Sunday was practically all made up of persons who never have been employed by the Republic Steel Corporation," the company's statement said.

"The purpose of the attack apparently was to drive out of the mills the 1400 employees who have remained on the job despite the strike call.

"It is the fact these free American citizens want to keep at work and refuse to put their necks into the yoke of the Lewis dictatorship which has infuriated Lewis into making such a preposterous statement."

Strikers Cheered As Food Runs Low In Steel Plants

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 4 (AP)—Strike pickets at the steel mills of the Mahoning Valley saw their "strike or starve" ultimatum approaching reality in the Niles, Ohio, plant of Republic Steel Corporation yesterday as they strengthened lines at Warren, Ohio, after the shooting of a picket.

Frank Flynn, general manager of the Warren plant, said food at the Warren plant would last three or four days, but that if planes were unable to make deliveries at Niles "it would run pretty close there" after today.

Low-hanging clouds and rain kept planes away from the plants today. The planes have been making deliveries at the Warren and Niles plants—two of five Republic plants still operating—since a few days after the strike started.

Planes land inside the plant enclosure at Warren and drop food to workers, placed at 300 or 400 by Republic, in the Niles plant.

Mr. Flynn said the strip and tin mills at Niles were running full blast with the sheet mill closed. The plant normally employs 1000 men.

Frank Purnell, president of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, whose Mahoning Valley mills are strike closed, said he had advised employees wanting to work, it was "up to them" to influence authorities to clear away C. I. O. picket lines.

Ed Gray, secretary of the Independent Society of Workers, said a petition asking authorities to drive away picket lines was being circulated, and asserted, "If 10,000 don't sign I'll miss my guess."

John Mayo, regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, which is directing the strike, described the society's back to work movement as "probably company inspired."

Warren Post Office Bars Food Shipment

WARREN, Ohio, June 4 (AP)—Harry Dickson, acting postmaster, refused today to accept for mailing four cartons of food from Lewis L. Guarnieri, attorney for the Republic Steel Corporation, addressed to men in the picketed Republic plant.

Steel corporation officials said attempts to mail food might form the basis for a test case in federal court.

The attorney said all packages were refused by the post office on the grounds of "irregular mail."

Postmaster Commended

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Jesse M. Donaldson, Deputy First Assistant Postmaster General, said today that Harry Dickson, acting postmaster at Warren, Ohio, acted properly when he refused to accept foodstuffs for delivery to the strike-beleaguered Republic Steel Corporation plant.

Maritime Unions Join Forces In Move to Block Communism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—Thirteen maritime labor unions, claiming a membership of close to 250,000 men, are organized here today under the name of the American Marine Labor Council "to keep communism out of the shipping industry," on the Gulf coasts and the Great Lakes.

The union was organized last night under auspices of Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association and a supporter of the American Federation of Labor in its contest with the Committee for Industrial Organization headed by John L. Lewis. He denied the marine council was formed to oppose the Lewis committee, however, adding there was "no place for the C. I. O. on the waterfront" and that it was not considered at their conference.

"We are fighting communism in shipping," he declared.

Attack on Hudson

In a statement issued after the meeting, Roy Hudson, head of the National Marine Union, which the new body is opposing, was referred to as the "acknowledged representative of the Communist Party in the American shipping industry."

"Taking cognizance of the fact the American seaman is as much opposed to communism as other members of the marine crafts, Mr. Hudson does not come out in the open, but issues his orders to Mervyn Rathbone, of the American Radio Telegraphists' Association: Jack Lawrenson, of the firemen, and other members of the seamen's union who have espoused the cause of communism," the statement charges.

Offices of the new union will be at 265 West Fourteenth street, Mr. Ryan said, with branches in other ports.

Council membership, it was said, will consist chiefly of 75,000 longshoremen, 60,000 members of the American International Union of Operating Engineers, and 40,000 members of the International Seamen's Union.

Lewis J. Kleinklaus, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, is secretary-treasurer of the organization.

C. I. O. Forms Council

While marine workers friendly to the A. F. of L. were forming the new union, the C. I. O. was busy on the whole labor front in a move to set up a new central trades and labor council as a rival to the federation-controlled council, which yesterday expelled 45 locals affiliated with the Lewis committee, and of which Mr. Ryan is the head. The expulsion was voted on the order of William Green, president of the federation.

The new central trades body will start with all unions ousted from the old council, it was said. These constitute about one half the federation-controlled council's membership, which was placed at 500,000. The new body will, at its inception, be representative of International Ladies' Garment Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Fur Workers and United Textile Workers, it was added.

This will leave International Hatters and Millinery Workers Union the only needle trades organization here remaining in the old Central Trades and Labor Council.

Meanwhile, forces of the C. I. O. were increased by 15,000, following withdrawal of International Association of Machinists from the A. F. of L. Julius Empsack, general secretary-treasurer of United Radio and Electrical Workers of America, affiliate of the Lewis organization, said the C. I. O. would absorb two thirds of the machinists and that 5000 members of the automobile and oil unions would join. Withdrawal from the federation involves 14 lodges in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, he said.

On the underground railroad labor front, the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit management had an ultimatum from 6000 workers that it would face "a stoppage of all employees" unless it reinstated workers who had been discharged allegedly for union activities.

Bargaining Election

Other New York City labor news developments included announcement of the granting of a collective bargaining agency election by the New York City Omnibus Company, employing 1800 workers, of whom the Lewis committee affiliate, the Transport Workers' Union claims a membership of 1200. The company's directorate agreed to hold the election to determine union representation for employees under supervision of the city industrial relations board.

Meanwhile, attention was drawn to the effect of the depression on labor supply in findings of an April survey by the New York Department of Labor, which published a report that although the public employment service had a list of 450,000 jobless to draw on, it had been unable to fill 900 jobs during that month. Of these, 60 per cent were in the skilled and semi-skilled trades, it was added.

Coincidentally, the Newspaper Guild of New York, by a vote of 304 to 46, today had elected to leave the American Federation of Labor and affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Developments also recorded the committee's grant of a charter to the newly-formed United Office and Professional Workers of America Union, with Mr. Lewis' wish for "all success" and pledge of his group's "full support and co-operation" to the unionization effort in this field.

Patent Charge Overruled

CHICAGO, June 4 (AP)—Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan denied on June 2 a motion in behalf of the Gray Telephone Pay Station Company of Hartford, Conn., to restrain the Western Electric Company, Inc., from infringing on the patent of an automatic three-coin pay telephone. The court ruled the plaintiff did not make a case of patent infringement against the defendant.

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Supreme Court Ruling Poses New Chain Store Questions

(Continued from Page 1)

agency dispatch explained at one point:

"American Store officials announced they have been closing their stores at the rate of about 10 a week and have closed 70 throughout the state in anticipation of the passage of this bill."

A Question of Price

Mary Smith doesn't know about that proposed tax in Pennsylvania. She doesn't know that a score or more of other states and several municipalities levy graduated taxes on chain stores; Mary Smith doesn't have a statistical mind except where it comes down to hard facts about the cost of bread, butter and potatoes. But these, she knows, are generally cheaper on Main Street in the chain store than in Parson's independent grocery.

Mary Smith knows another fact too, with a good deal of emotional fervor, and that is that the price of living is going up.

For the next month or two, or maybe the next year or two, all the thrifty housewives in America are going to price carefully and perhaps angrily before purchasing. This rise in the cost of living synchronizes with what looks like the hardest drive the chain stores have ever faced. The Supreme Court, in other words, has let the bars down for what may well be punitive taxes against the chain stores, just at the time when the housewife, who does more and shrewder purchasing than any other American, is desperately trying to make this week's food allowance cover the same ground that it used to cover.

These two facts have not become fully articulate yet, but there seems every prospect of one of the biggest contests for a long time between two powerful forces: the matter-of-fact housewife who wants low prices —irrespective of possible social consequences which may lie behind them—and the army of independent retailers, acting through legislatures, who have just seen themselves rescued after being lined up against a wall to be shot by the nick-of-time action of the black-robed justices in Washington.

The actual decision in the recent A. & P. case was signed by only four justices. In opposition there were three justices. Two did not vote.

There was the same clear-cut division in the Louisiana A. & P. case between so-called "liberals" and "conservatives" that has featured other big social and economic issues at this term. The dissent was signed by Justices Sutherland, McReynolds and Butler. Justices Van Devanter and Stone did not participate.

The same division split the court in the earlier chain store case, involving the Indiana law in 1929. A majority of 5 of the 9 members upheld the Indiana tax of $25 a unit on chain stores, thereby laying the judicial basis for the subsequent graduated tax "against bigness." The opinion was written by Mr. Justice Roberts, concurred in by the Chief Justice and Justices Brandeis, Cardozo and Stone.

That decision seemed a long way from the Mary Smith of Averagetown at the time, but it has been coming nearer ever since.

Two Imponderables

The question at stake boils down to the relative value of two imponderables. Which is better—

1. Consumers' pocketbook benefits from dealing with chains, that gain their competitive advantage from a unified overhead, cash discounts, distribution from single warehouse, abundant capital, greater turnover, unified advertising, and the like or

2. Social benefits, from keeping alive the "little fellow" and thwarting the giant corporations and alleged concentration of economic power?

The latter point was best put by Mr. Justice Brandeis, in a separate dissenting opinion in the Florida chain store case in 1931. He treated the economic and social significance of the growth of large aggregations of capital, applying his conclusions to the chain store problem.

"Size alone," he declared at one point, "gives to giant corporations a social significance not attached ordinarily to smaller units of private enterprise."

Brandeis Gives Views

Referring to research data indicating that 200 non-banking corporations, each with assets in excess of $90,000,000 and dominated by a few hundred persons, control directly about one fourth of the country's national wealth, Mr. Justice Brandeis remarked that among these 200 corporations were five of the plaintiffs in the Florida case. Independent store owners were engaged in "a struggle for existence," he said. He cited unemployment as due in part to "gross inequalities in the distribution of wealth and income, which giant corporations had fostered."

If Mary Smith, of Average Town, had thought about this when she hesitated where to buy bread, butter and dog biscuit, she might have shivered at the economic ogres summoned up.

All of which opens up the problem presented by the recent majority decision of the Supreme Court.

Does America really want to limit or end the chain stores?

Minority Warning

All along, the minority of the court has warned that the decisions open the way to possible extinction of the chains. The Sutherland dissent in the Indiana case pointed out that while the original state tax of $25 a unit might be fair, it might be increased to an oppressive amount.

And the next regular session of the Indiana legislature boosted the minimum tax to $150.

Now Louisiana is able to carry out the formula pressed by the late Huey Long of a tax proportionate to the number of units in chains on a national basis.

And Pennsylvania is debating a $500 tax per store bill, retroactive to cover all units in operation June 1.

Its a question that half a dozen other states propose to tackle. And its one that Mary Smith of Averagetown, U. S. A., will want to think about.

Government Plans to Buy 200 Carloads of Potatoes

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation authorized the purchase of 200 carloads of Irish potatoes next week in an effort to raise prices to producers in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Officials said the government would pay 80 cents a hundred pounds for potatoes of best grades. They estimated the initial purchase would amount to $38,400 and said additional purchases would be authorized as needed.

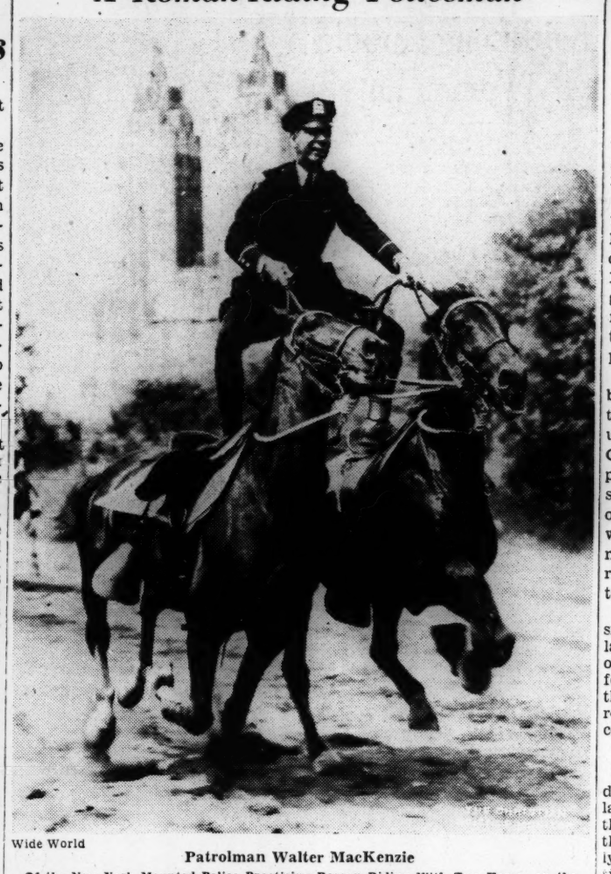
American Executed In Reich Plot Case

BERLIN, June 4 (AP)—Helmuth Hirsch, a young Jew who achieved American citizenship through his grandfather, was executed by a mechanical guillotine at dawn today for an alleged treasonable plot under the Explosives Law—presumably a plan to assassinate Adolf Hitler.

Clemency apparently was refused by the only one able to give it—the Reichsführer—because authorities believed Hirsch acted for Otto Strasser, Herr Hitler's opponent, who now is in exile in Prague, Czechoslovakia, the youth's home.

Execution occurred in Ploetzenzee prison, despite four clemency appeals by United States Ambassador William E. Dodd.

A Roman-Riding Policeman



Wide World

Patrolman Walter MacKenzie

Of the New York Mounted Police Practicing Roman-Riding With Two Horses on the Bridle Path of Central Park in Preparation for the Police Pageant Held in Madison Square Garden

Drama, Rodeo and Circus Are Combined As New York Police Stage Benefit Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—"Around the Clock With New York's Finest," a melodramtic thriller, circus and rodeo, directed by Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine and presented by the New York City Police Department at Madison Square Garden, has been received by enthusiastic thousands during its current run of three showings, to be concluded here tonight.

In the cast are 1000 persons drawn from the city's police personnel, including 400 "rookies" from the Recruits Training School of the Police Academy, and police horses.

Designed as a benefit for the Police Athletic League, an activity of the Juvenile Aid Bureau which undertakes to increase recreational opportunities for underprivileged children, the Police Department's stage show permits laymen to obtain a comprehensive view of how law and order are maintained by the blue-coated men.

Routine and patrols being somewhat deficient in the spectacular, the impresario arranged exhibits of everything from a tug-of-war to expert riding by men from the motorcycle division. Sirens wailing and spotlights ablaze, the motorcycle police were as thrilling to spectators as were exhibitions of Roman riding and a "music ride" by men from the mounted division, a phase of the city's police organization which has important patrol duties in the vast area of municipal parks.

The show lasts more than two hours, and includes a dramatic skit to represent the police lineup at headquarters. "Rookies" from the training school supplied the truly mass effects of the show by demonstrating calisthenic drills and examples of personal defense work in jiu-jitsu and boxing.

Children shouted applause when a police dog overtook a purse-snatcher who had "shot" an officer in making his attempted escape, and then looked thoughtfully studious when listening to an informal sermon on "crime never pays."

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia headed the list of first-nighters and was so important a guest that part of the performance was repeated for his special benefit.

Permanent State Relief Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 4—A state system dealing with relief on a permanent basis and providing for its administration at a 24 per cent decrease in expense to cities, towns, and counties with an 11 per cent increase for the state made its appearance before the New Hampshire lawmakers in Gov. Francis P. Murphy's much awaited relief measure.

Observers here—noting that Governor Murphy is a Republican—see in his suggestions a concrete expression of the proposition advanced by that party's Presidential candidate, Alfred M. Landon, during the campaign last fall. For that reason, the plan is expected to stir wide interest outside of New Hampshire as well as becoming a major issue within the Granite State.

The present state Board of Welfare and Relief would be displaced by a Department of Public Welfare under the control of a board of three and to be administered by a commissioner.

Under the plan the State would be broken up into 11 welfare districts, in which the administration of relief would be handled locally under the supervision of the state department created by the act.

Briefly, the plan vests regional boards and directors with the duty of disbursing relief; these boards and directors would take over some of the duties now borne by county commissioners; repeals the so-called settlement laws; effects a 10 per cent reduction in the administration cost of relief, and provides for close cooperation between the state and Federal Government under the Social Security Act.

As a matter of fact, Governor Murphy has submitted the plan to legal experts associated with such federal agencies as the Social Security Board, the CCC, the Surplus Commodity Corporation, etc., to make certain that it fits into their programs.

In the first place, Governor Murphy was out to do away with wasteful duplication of work among various welfare administering agencies to provide a maximum of results at a minimum of expense, and to assure the State of receiving all benefits that might arise from co-operation with the Federal Government.

Whereas there is now a variation of from $38.04 to $19.61, according to figures for the month of March, in the amount of relief granted per family, the measure provides a uniform system for the entire state.

In actual figures it is estimated that the state would expend $1,207,906 during the next two fiscal years as compared with $1,088,545 for the calendar year 1936. This is an 11 per cent increase as far as the state is concerned.

British Premiers Back League With Door Open to Absentees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 4—The Imperial Conference has now completed its general discussions and has commenced formulating its report.

All of the Dominion Premiers met today at 10 Downing Street with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain presiding, and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden gave further particulars on the foreign situation. Discussion upon the League of Nations also took place.

No pronouncements were made, but the trend of the speeches showed the existence of general unanimity upon two highly important points. One is that the League even in its present truncated condition—actively supported as it now is by only three of the seven major powers—is well worth preserving. The other is that nothing should be done to hinder the return to it of non-participating nations.

Reference was made in the discussion to the League's failures, particularly in Ethiopia, but it was pointed out that when the league was first formed and the Covenant drawn up the possibility that any nation would remain outside was not taken into consideration.

Sanctions Discussed

The question of sanctions was also discussed but no conclusions formulated, though the point was raised that some of the clauses dealing with this feature involved obligations likely to prevent some nations from participating.

Reports of the shipping, constitutional and other subcommittees are now well advanced and some of them are expected to be completed in time for consideration next Monday when the Premiers next meet here, it being now hoped to finish the conference Tuesday, June 15, for which day the winding up of the gathering has been provisionally fixed.

The endeavor which the Imperial Conference here is making to promote closer Anglo-American trade relations, has been stimulated by recommendations under consideration by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce today.

"If through discussions of the Imperial Conference," the Chamber's council says, "a way to agreement is opened and some of the fetters that are binding world trade and causing political insecurity are shaken off, then indeed it will be possible to visualize a prospect more favorable to real prosperity than any which has been contemplated since the World War."

Discussions among Dominion Premiers now proceeding here are understood to include consideration of particular articles of commerce upon which mutual tariff and other concessions may be possible.

Debts and Gold Issues

Although it begins to be thought that the number of such articles is limited, nevertheless hope is growing that on some such basis it may be possible to extend co-operation so as to cover other issues, including those of both war debts and gold.

The last-named problem has become specially acute here, the Financial Times today estimating the amount of gold thrown upon the London market since the beginning of last week at the record figure of £11,283,000.

The Government is consequently being pressed to declare its gold policy, but Sir John Simon, new Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking in the House of Commons yesterday, refused to add to the commitments by which he is already bound in this respect.

Tuskegee Teacher Honored for Works

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 4 (AP)—Southern notables of two races paid honor this week to the achievements in natural science of a humble Negro who was born in slavery and was once traded for a horse. The man is George Washington Carver, the occasion an unveiling of a bronze bust bought by dollar contributions of his admirers.

It was 40 years ago that Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, now the world's largest Negro institution of higher learning, enticed Mr. Carver from a faculty post at his alma mater, Iowa State, to the then young Tuskegee Institute.

While he is most noted for his contribution to southern agriculture, Mr. Carver also won international renown as an artist. Today he is still at Tuskegee. Besides being chief of chemistry, he is now director of Department of Agriculture research, collaborator in the department of plant industry, United States Department of Agriculture; member of the Royal Society of Arts, London, and holder of the 1923 Spingarn medal.

Janitor of School Commencement Speaker

DUNEDIN, Fla., June 4 (AP)—Graduation exercises at Dunedin Junior High School last night were unusual in one respect—the school's janitor was the commencement speaker.

Albert Lando, the janitor, a former actor and stage director, was a favorite of the ninth-grade graduates. The class recently voted to have Principal J. C. Hall make one address and Mr. Lando the other.

He did, and drew a big hand from his youthful admirers.

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Architects Oppose Altering Capitol Dome

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, June 4—The American Institute of Architects today dropped its reticent attitude of the past two years toward proposals to change the design of the United States Capitol dome in Washington and adopted a vigorous stand against the efforts "to destroy this unaltered handiwork of a succession of America's greatest architects."

Overriding the recommendation of its own board of directors and its committee on the National Capitol, the institute in final sessions of a four-day convention at the Hotel Somerset, voted solidly in favor of a resolution to express itself as forcibly opposed "to any material alterations of the central portion of the Capitol, either in form or material, on account of the irreparable, historic and aesthetic loss entailed."

The resolution introduced and vigorously defended by Leicester B. Holland, chairman of the committee on preservation of historic buildings, included the further proviso that "if additional room is needed in the National Capitol, now or in the future, it shall be obtained as in the past outside of or by additions to the newest rather than the oldest part of the building.

Three Hours' Debate

For three hours this morning there was debate on the proposed architectural changes to the famous dome, between Mr. Holland and Francis P. Sullivan, chairman of the committee on the National Capitol, representatives of two large cross-sections of opinion within the institute.

But Mr. Holland brought the delegates to their feet with rounds of applause for his forceful denunciation of apathy within the institute which "prevented this organization," he said, "from expressing a much-needed opinion of experts upon an issue of vital historic significance to the nation."

Then Mr. Holland added "Either pass the motion of the committee on historical buildings or abolish this committee of 69 members as useless. You are achitects. What do you think on this matter? Shall we say to the nation that the institute does not think?"

Rising at this point, Charles Maginnis, newly elected president of the institute, denied that the organization was qualified by a knowledge of the issue to act officially on the proposed changes.

Mr. Holland immediately reminded the delegates that they were architects representative of the best in the nation and hence were qualified to take a stand against alterations of the Capitol's dome.

The motion was then put to the delegates with a few minor changes and passed by a strong vote.

With the dome controversy ended, the institute listened to a report by the resolutions committee revealing that delegates had gone on record officially as favoring:

1. Continued co-operation with the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank and the Home Owners Loan Corporation toward rebuilding America to fit the average American's pocketbook.

2. Appointment of a committee on city planning within the institute to correlate the work of local city planning agencies and to set up a clearing house for information.

3. Allocation of $200,000 to the Department of Commerce to study methods of reducing high housing costs and to develop a new technological approach to housing problems.

4. Appointment of a committee to co-operate with the National Housing Administration to act for the architectural profession in formulating suitable housing projects throughout the nation.

5. Development of moderate-cost housing for rental on a large-scale basis.

6. A minimum standard for buildings below which condemnation and destruction by the community becomes mandatory upon the community.

The four-day conference will conclude its sessions tonight at a banquet in the Hotel Somerset. Tomorrow, the delegates will charter buses for a tour of Rhode Island and its historic houses, following which they will return to their homes located in nearly every state in the country.

Group Bargaining Said Long Upheld By Women Voters

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

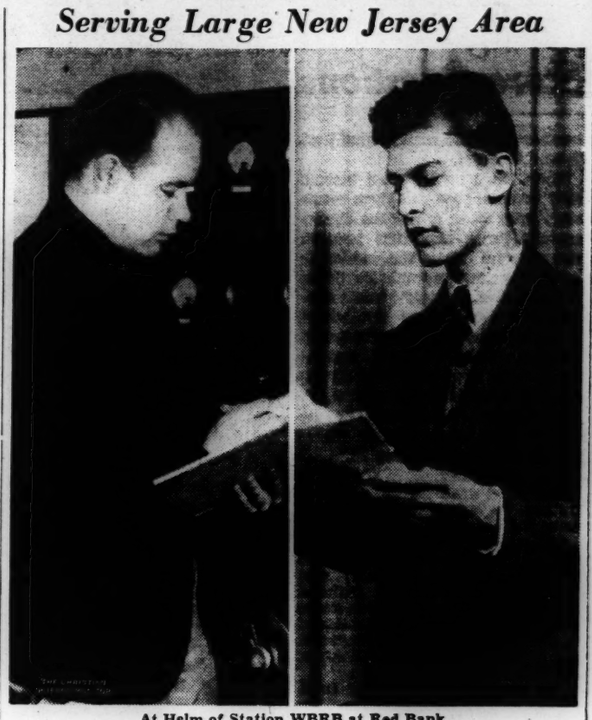
BOSTON — Collective bargaining has had the support of the National League of Women Voters since its inception, Mrs. Marion A. Cheek Jr., of Snyder, N. Y., said in her address May 14 at the annual convention of the Massachusetts League.

As chairman of the Department of Government and Economic Welfare, Mrs. Cheek based her address on a survey of collective bargaining since the first known attempt to clarify the law on union organization.

"The league's interest and activity, of course," she said, "is on their government relationship. League foundation is its belief in democracy. It has been crusading against the patronage system as undermining political responsibility, and in the interests of economic democracy it is working for the principle of equality of status between economic groups."

Discussing the Wagner Labor Disputes Act, she pointed out that while some employers had designated the law as one-sided and offered suggestions for amending it, serious criminal penalties could be evoked against strikers, for such offenses as loitering, striking, and picketing. Employers, she said, for practicing unfair methods received only an order to "cease and desist."

Serving Large New Jersey Area



At Helm of Station WBRB at Red Bank

Robert Johnson Jr., Chief Engineer

Arthur Mayhew, Chief Announcer, Reading Monitor News

Station WBRB Is Somewhat Of Family Affair

With Monitor Newscasters

RED BANK, N. J.—It's "all in the family" here at Station WBRB serving this sizable resort community on the upper end of Navesink River, a prominent inlet of the northern New Jersey seacoast.

At the program helm of WBRB stands Mrs. Lilian Mayhew, who has had varied stage experience, while her son, Arthur, chief announcer, who reads the radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News," is said to be one of the youngest full-fledged announcers in the business. Robert Johnson Jr., chief engineer of WBRB, is the son of Robert Johnson, the original owner of WJBI, predecessor of WBRB, said to be a pioneer radiocaster in New Jersey.

WBRB, which proclaims by its call letters that it is in the "Borough of Red Bank," was started in 1925 as WJBI. Today as WBRB it operates on a power of 100 watts, giving the station an estimated daytime range of 25 miles and a night range of 50 miles. This range covers an estimated day audience of from 10,000 to 15,000 listeners and 15,000 to 20,000 at night.

Any news or affairs of religious, educational or civic interest is welcomed and encouraged by WBRB, since as a small-town station it must cater to local events to promote listener interest. In this program scheme, however, the Monitor international news has been the sole "news" radiocast for more than two years.

Arthur Mayhew, reader of the news, has been in radiocasting since he was 16. He has just passed 20. His two-year apprenticeship in radiocasting has covered all fields, announcing, dramatic production, direction, sound effects, master of ceremonies, and handling outside or "remote" pickups. It is this type of training in small stations that is highly regarded by the major networks.

Robert Johnson Jr. was "brought up in radio," is a first-class engineer, has been operating since he was 18. He is now 24. With Mr. Mayhew he constitutes perhaps the youngest radio station operating force in the United States.

Mrs. Mayhew, program director, appeared in an early production of Victor Herbert's "Babes in Toyland," in which Wallace Beery and Pauline Frederick of motion picture fame were chorus members. She played in stage productions with Grace George and Henry Walthal. Afterward she toured in stock and vaudeville and eventually played in her own vaudeville sketch under the stage pseudonym of "Lillian Madeira," adopted from the surname of her grandmother. As "Lillian Madeira" she understudied Alice Brady in a revival of "The Mikado" in which Fritzi Scheff was the star.

As director of WBRB Mrs. Mayhew has programmed many of her friends whom she has known through her acquaintanceships in the musical and theatrical world.

The Monmouth Broadcasting Company, owners of WBRB, has installed new control and transmitting equipment, which is expected to improve reception. As manager of WBRB, the Monmouth interests have placed Vera Scholes, who also manages WCAP, Asbury Park, another New Jersey coast resort.

WBRB radiocasts on a frequency of 1210 kilocycles.

This is article number 84 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, June 7.

German Group To Attend Meeting Of Mother Church

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON—A group of 17 Christian Scientists from Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Austria in Boston for the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will spend the remaining days between now and "14 o'clock" Monday visiting the various points of interest to Christian Scientists in and around Boston.

Today they are visiting the Pleasant View Home in Concord, New Hampshire. Saturday they tour the Christian Science Publishing House. Arriving in Boston on Tuesday they were greeted by Mrs. Margaret Beaufort, chairman of a welcoming committee. Wednesday was spent in a sight-seeing tour of Greater Boston, with attendance at a Wednesday evening meeting in The Mother Church.

Because some of the German guests do not speak English, they are accompanied on all their trips by guides who translate the information about points of interest.

One of the interesting observations gleaned from itinerary information supplied each guest was the fact that Germany computes time on a 24-hour clock, so that translating Annual Meeting time on Monday into German, the tourists learn that sessions begin at "14 o'clock" and end about "17 o'clock."

Because of the popularity of a similar trip conducted by the Hamburg-American Line last year, it was decided to continue the special arrangements this year, allowing more time for the guests to visit in the East. They have already visited West Point and other historic places in New York State.

On Tuesday following Annual Meeting they drive to Salem and Marblehead, visiting points of interest in Swampscott and Lynn as well as Red Rock in the sea.

Wednesday of next week they return to New York, sailing for Hamburg on the St. Louis, largest motorship of the German line, on Saturday.

Boston Physician Urges Recognition Of God in Healing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, June 4—A plea for recognition of the power of God in healing sickness was made by Dr. Richard C. Cabot, distinguished Boston physician, at the 156th annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society here this week.

Opposition to compulsory medical insurance was also voiced at the meeting by Dr. Charles Gordon Heyd, of New York, president of the American Medical Association.

Decrying the use of the word "nature" to describe the healing power, Dr. Cabot, who is professor of social ethics and clinical medicine, emeritus, at Harvard University, asked the physicians to acknowledge God as contributing 90 per cent of the healing power.

His view was that the doctor assists by supplying the remaining 10 per cent in the healing process. Sometimes, however, the healing is accomplished without the aid of a physician at all, he pointed out, describing the case of a man who had resisted four diseases usually considered fatal, without consulting a doctor or even feeling ill.

"The body simply has a superwisdom which is biased in favor of life, rather than death," he told the convention. "And it is a force that doesn't make as many wrong diagnoses as I did when I was in practice.

"What is this powerful force? It is God—the healing power on which all of us depend in order to be here today.

"I earnestly commend the medical profession to let the patient know of this great force that is working within him, working on the patient's side, on the doctor's side. It adds to their confidence in their own life, in the doctor, the drugs and therapeutics.

"It does the medical profession no good to avoid the word 'God.' Why not teach the people the truth?"

Dr. Heyd opposed compulsory "health" insurance on the ground it would interfere with the individual's freedom to select his own physician. He also declared that experience in England and Germany has shown it would provide bureaucratic jobs at great public expense, with the public ultimately getting nothing better than "poorhouse medical service."

"A constantly recurring enigma seems to be," he continued, "why some altruistically-minded individuals in high office seem to want to foist upon an inadequately informed American people a system of medical practice of demonstrably inferior quality and at a constantly increasing cost, with a huge administrative expense—all this to be paid for by invisible or indirect taxation."

The council of the society adopted a resolution condemning compulsory medical or surgical service or anesthesia.

Canadian Inquiry Plans Grain Study In Foreign Markets

OTTAWA, June 4 (CP)—To study marketing of Canadian grain from the buyer's viewpoint, sessions of the Royal Grain Commission will probably be held in Great Britain and Europe, Justice W. F. A. Turgeon, the commissioner, announced here last night.

"It is not absolutely definite," he said, "but I believe we will go."

The Commission adjourned at Regina Friday night after hearing evidence in six cities on various phases of marketing the Canadian crop. Justice Turgeon then came to Ottawa where he and those assisting him are studying the volume of material collected in the 71 days of sitting.

"We will likely go overseas," he stated, "because that is where the markets are."

Plans were too indefinite, he added, to suggest any details of the places he will visit or the exact nature of the information to be sought.

It is understood that Justice Turgeon, Dr. T. W. Grindley, Government statistical expert and J. L. Ralston, Commission Counsel, may sail next week.

Two Netherlands Boy Scouts Arrive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—Two Boy Scouts from the Netherlands, first of 400 boys from 24 foreign nations to arrive in the United States for the National Scout Jamboree in Washington, were greeted here today by Dr. James E. West, chief scout executive.

They are J. L. M. Herold of Utrecht, and Hans J. Wouterlood of Bussum, and they came equipped with their own camping duffle to participate with American scouts in holding the jamboree in a 350-acre tent city at the nation's capital from June 30 to July 9.

Inasmuch as trading native articles is a popular pastime at all national and international scout gatherings, the Dutch visitors brought with them three pairs of wooden shoes and six miniature pairs of wooden shoes. For such articles they hoped to get from the American Scouts some "cowboy stuff"—big hats, lariats and chaps.

Professors Win Awards In Technical Research

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Two professors, Dr. Percy W. Bridgeman of Harvard University and Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence of the University of California, received awards of $2500 yesterday from the Research Corporation of New York, for outstanding technical research.

Dr. William S. Barstow of the Stevens Institute of Technology presented plaques and the cash awards to the two men at the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the research corporation.

Dr. Bridgeman's award was "for his pioneer work on a wide variety of physical phenomena under extremely high pressure," while that to Dr. Lawrence, director of the radiation laboratory of the University of California, was for "his work in nuclear physics."

Call for 100 Lumbermen Is Answered my Only 20

UTICA, N. Y., June 4 (AP)—Paul Bunyan, legendary woodsman, has become only a symbol in New York State and Vermont in the opinion of A. H. Van Auken, Oneida county director of the New York State Employment Service.

He said only 20 men answered a call for 100 lumberjacks recently. He estimated that 400 expert woodchoppers and loggers could obtain employment in New York State and Vermont.

Chicago Man Heads National Jewelers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4 (AP)—Arthur E. Manheimer of Chicago today was elected president of the National Wholesale Jewelers' Association as the closing session of that organization's three-day convention was held here. He succeeds H. L. Carpenter of this city.

Other officers chosen were: Vice-presidents—Arthur P. Care of Los Angeles, Calif.; Lloyd G. Pattee, Minneapolis, Minn., and Harold Alberts, Boston; treasurer—Joseph B. Bechtel, Philadelphia; director (one year)—Albert Freyer, Pittsburgh; directors (two years—Sydney Y. Ball, Chicago; James H. Hetzel, St. Louis; R. Dix Edwards, Kansas City, Mo.; Leon Sickles, Philadelphia; John Gerwe, Cincinnati; A. C. Wallenstein, Cincinnati; Charles A. Moore, Dallas, Texas.

Bumper Jobs Crop Forecast

(Continued from Page 1)

students can choose from three or four offers."

At Northwestern University, placement director Robert E. Day said prospects were approximately 25 per cent better than last year.

"It is expected that 80 per cent of this year's graduating class will be placed by early summer and that practically all will be employed by fall," Mr. Day said.

Last year the average starting salary was approximately $95, Mr. Day said. This year the majority range from $100 to $125 a month. He said the increased demand for technically trained men was due to the general improvement in industrial activity.

"The demand for this year's graduates is seen better than it was in the boom time of years ago," said Dean Edward Steidle, school of mineral industries at Pennsylvania State College. "We could have placed scores more in industry if we had been graduating them."

The Penn State engineering school dean, R. L. Sackett, said 97 per cent of his graduating class have jobs, and "for the first time in seven years jobs are plentiful."

"There is the greatest demand for graduating college engineers since the World War," Dean Herbert Evans of the University of Colorado engineering school said.

Columbus University received three times the number of calls for seniors it had last year.

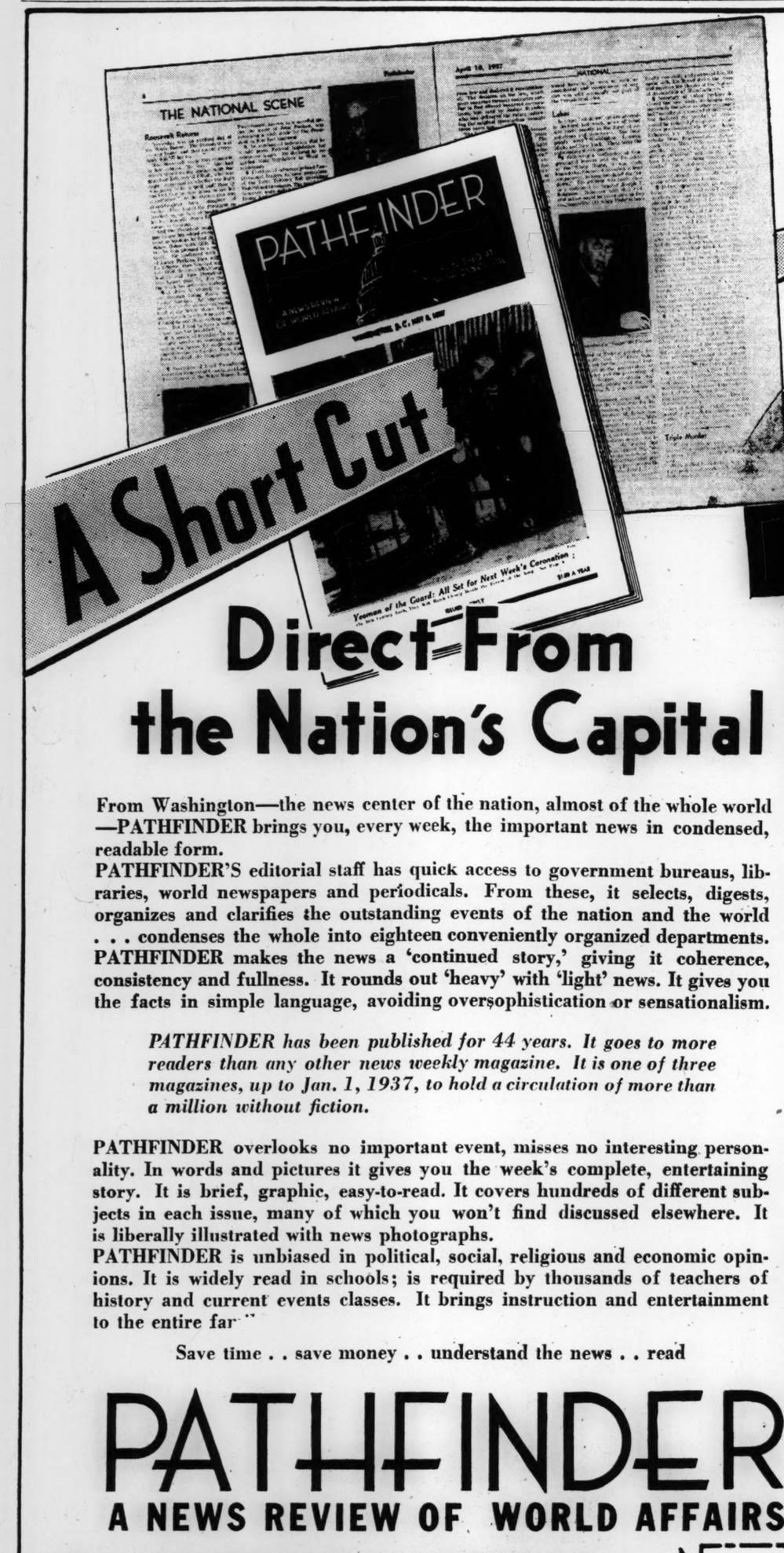
"From present indications," Robert F. Moore, secretary of appointments, said, "the year 1937 will join 1926 and 1930 as peak years. The average pay for bachelors of arts in science is from $100 to $130 a month as compared with $80 to $100 last year, while engineers are starting at from $125 to $175 a month, against $110 to $150."

Marquette University's dental and medical graduates are 100 per cent placed, as are 66 per cent of the journalism seniors.

The dean of the pharmacy department at North Dakota Agricultural College said the demand for graduates was "absolutely in excess of supply."

Dean Russell A. Stevenson of the University of Minnesota school of business said there were more personnel men interviewing seniors than there were seniors. The largest demand was for accountants and statisticians. The law school dean said 10 per cent of his seniors were assured employment and prospects generally were on the upgrade.

Fordham University reported conditions "a little brighter than last year, but jobs prospects are far from peak years." A "diversified" demand for graduates was reported at New York University, with the pickup in foreign trade causing a high demand for male stenographers.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Walled Garden

THE garden was not ours. It was, in fact, the merest part of a neighboring estate—a fabulous acreage which comprised walks of stately yew, lily-pools bejeweled with carp, rose-gardens, arbors, croquet lawns, tennis-courts, drives and an incalculable vastness of truly rolling parkland stocked with cream-colored cattle, which wandered pacifically around their pleasaunce with the patrician air of impeccable breeding and cared-for felicity.

From time to time, there would be visits to the owner of these splendors—a more than charming old lady with an excessive indulgence towards small boys. And it did not take her long to discover that, although colored croquet balls and creamy cattle were beyond praise as diversions, there was something better than them all, better even than the yew-walk with its twin row of hard-trimmed turkey-cocks and roosters. It was the walled garden.

* * *

COMPARED WITH THE other horticultural grandeurs, the walled garden at the back of the big house was demure and unpretentious. It was trim enough, but it lacked the furious discipline under which the rest of the estate was ruled—a discipline which made one think that three score baize-aproned gardeners had left it but three minutes before one's arrival and would return to prune, clip, roll, hoe, rake and water the moment one's back was turned. One never, so to speak, caught a gardener at it on terrace, lawn or rose-bed. But in the walled garden there was always at least one figure to be seen, bare-armed, faded straw hat on head, apron round middle, as he did intriguing things with flower-pots, moved to and fro in the green-houses or tied tiny gauze bags around the ripening fruit.

There was a door painted grey leading into the walled garden, which was, of course, completely surrounded by a wall—a twelve-foot barrier of rust-red brick with a rounded top. The moment you entered the garden, a sense of inexpressible calm descended. It might be blowing half a gale outside, but within the shelter of the walls it was warm and still. The sun, trapped as it were in a box, shone with a dry and drowsy heat as nowhere else. Incontrovertibly it expressed its intention, which was to be nursery to young growth, shelter to the delicate. It was, somehow, the place where the real things happened, where show was needless, where appearances were properly conditioned by utility.

* * *

BUTTERFLIES LOVED IT. Blues, cabbage whites, saffrons, admirals, peacocks and painted ladies blinked and flickered over the hot soil. Birds came to devour the fruit and were savagely expelled by Bailey, head-gardener to the estate. A spotted flycatcher built a nest between a pear-tree bough and the sunny south wall against which it grew. With its family, it haunted the garden all one long summer.

The whole place drowsed and droned with insects—the high hum of bluebottles, the buzz of flies, the drone of the fat furry bumblebees which spiraled from wall to wall and back again. Never since have I seen in one place so many of the striped hoverers which stood in the air, poised before the yellow sunflowers.

* * *

AS TO WHAT grew in this sheltered place the answer seemed to be everything that was simple, good and fragrant. Homely flowers bordered the gooseberry-bushes—pinks, catmint, candytuft, cornflower and mignonette. But it was not truly a flower garden. Fruit was its *raison d'être*. Tall raspberry canes fragrant beneath their nets, trenched strawberries, loganberries, and, of course, red, white and yellow currants hanging in bright, thick clusters, sharp to the taste and lovely to the eyes. And, best of all, the fruit of the south wall, hottest place of the garden, whose soil was dust under the sun, whose bricks burned the naked hand that touched them—the south wall against which the choicest cherry trees, peaches, pears, nectarines, plums and apricots were stretched out and held flat by nail and fabric.

* * *

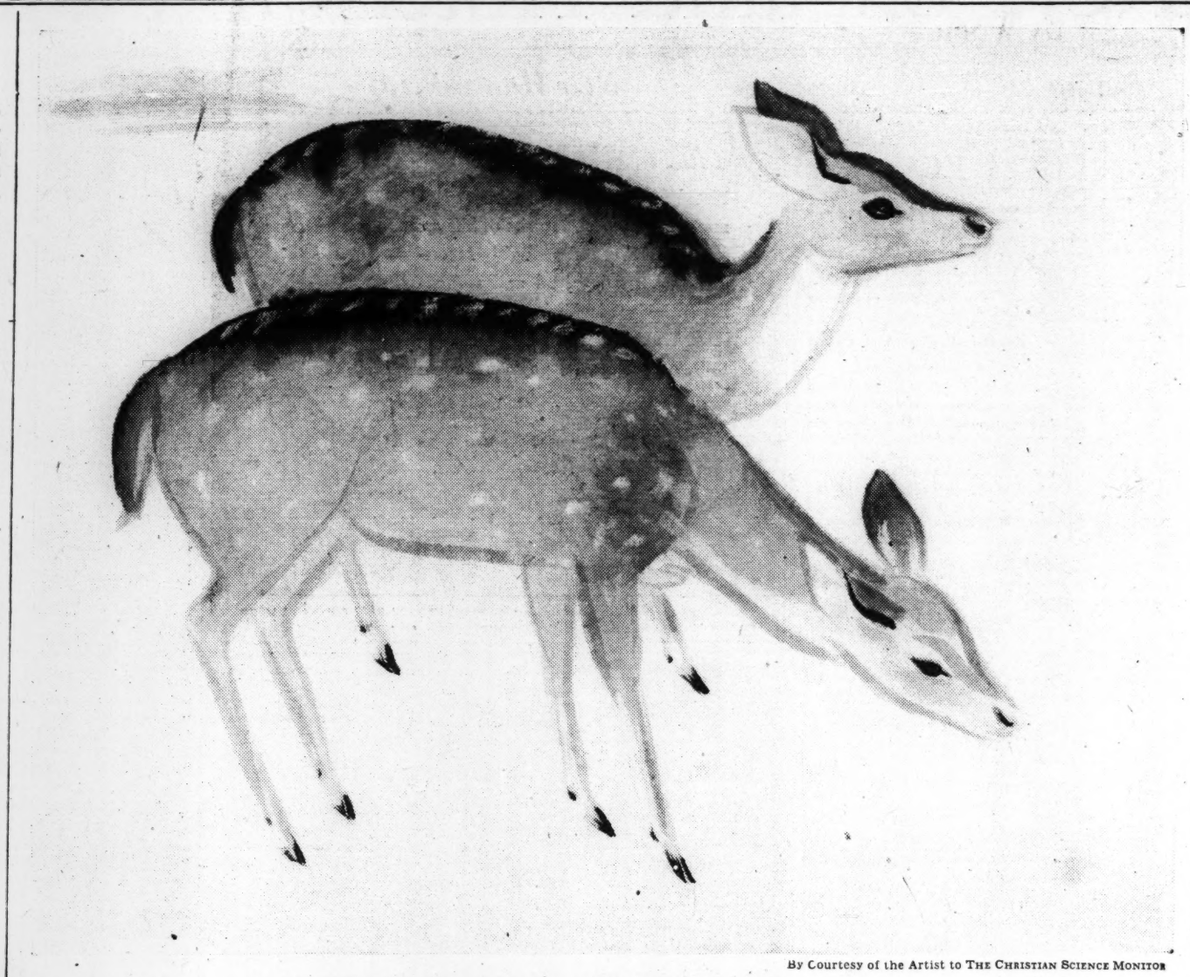
HERE THE FRUIT ripened in its muslin bags, each piece of it known to Bailey almost by name, touched with his forefinger only; or, if it were a pear, lightly raised with the finger-tip from time to time. That south wall I shall never forget, never forget the heady scent of peaches hot under the sun, fragrance of warm nectarines and apricots smooth as flesh, never forget the odd enchantment which it had with its kiln-like heat, its buzzing insects and its sense of time arrested.

And never, indeed, shall I forget that one stolen peach. "Blackbirds," said the charming owner of it all, apropos of nothing to do with my tiny crime, "seem to have been at the fruit, Bailey."

He looked at me. He winked. He grunted. "Two-legged blackbirds, if you ask me, ma'am," he replied.

It was all a long time ago. Yet, such is the nature of such gardens, I have no doubt that, if the wall yet stands, it encloses a scene unchanged as it is unforgotten.

C. GORDON GLOVER



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TWO DEER: *A Wash Drawing by Margaret Schaff Lacey*

THE co-ordination and interplay of changing forms in the moving animal is a never-ending source of interest to this artist. The natural movement of all creatures, without self-consciousness and in perfect freedom, is expressive of their natures; so that, in capturing their characteristic movement, the artist portrays their natures as well.

In this delicate wash drawing, which was made while studying the animals in their out-of-door setting at the Zoo, the artist has caught something of the gentle, poised calm of the deer, combined with the alertness which even at the quietest moment, is prepared for instant action.

Compassion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a lovely quality is compassion; and how it is needed in the world today, where fear grips many a heart and men know not where to turn for security! Christian Science, the revelation of Truth to this and all future ages, brings to a world wracked by fear, hatred, greed, physical domination, and uncertainty its compassionate message of salvation, love, joy, peace, and freedom.

How patient Jesus was with his followers' lack of understanding of God and their consequent sufferings. He radiated compassion and love, and all who turned to him for help went away uplifted, comforted, and healed. Every true follower of the great Master longs to reflect this tender, compassionate love.

It is well for us quietly to contemplate the wondrous life of Jesus and ponder his teachings. He taught us that to be merciful and humane is the fulfilling of the law of Love. Throughout his earthly career, he maintained his conscious unity with divine Love. "I can of mine own self do nothing," he said (John 5:30); and, "I and my Father are one" (John 10:30) The effort of evil is always to separate us from God, Love, and when having accepted the illusion of evil as real we are robbed of the love which reflects Him, we suffer until love is regained.

Christian Science teaches that Love is the divine Principle of the universe, the only cause, the only creator. Jesus demonstrated this fact by healing all manner of sickness and sin. He knew that in the spiritual universe, created and governed by Love, there is no materiality, no sin, sickness, or death.

Yet evil today seems to have reached alarming proportions. What will destroy the Goliath of error, hatred, greed, cruelty, and fear? Only spiritual vision and the Christlike qualities of gentleness, compassion, honesty, purity, and loving-kindness! As we realize that evil has neither power nor reality because it is not found in the one spiritual creation, and strive to express the spiritual qualities which constitute our true being, we shall help to heal the present state of world affairs.

In the first chapter of Genesis we read that God made man in His image and likeness. Christian Science defines God as "Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 465). Therefore, God being Spirit, Mind, His likeness must be spiritual and must reflect His qualities in thought and deed. Jesus said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." On pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health we read: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy." How little Jesus' teachings have been understood in the intervening centuries! Had they been understood and practiced the world would not be in its present state of chaos. Christian Science helps us to cultivate spiritual sense, which lifts human consciousness above the errors of a material sense of existence, and perceives the changeless facts of being.

Evil is not a reality, since God, good, is infinite. Evil has no real medium through which to express itself, and its seeming activity is powerless. From the standpoint of Truth, evil is not an entity, and it has no identity. Christian Science teaches that there are, in reality, no destructive material laws, but that the eternal law of Truth controls all activity in perfect harmony. God, the eternal Father, sustains and maintains His creation in accordance with His perfect law of Love. Man and the universe are as perfect now as "when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy."

As we grow in our understanding of God as infinite Mind and boundless Love, we gain that fullness of joy which the material world can never give and can never take away. Our hearts are filled with compassion and loving-kindness for all humanity, and we look to the day when ignorance of the infinite and inexhaustible goodness of God shall be a thing of the past. Love's kingdom can appear on earth to any one of us now. It can enter and rule in our hearts with a love so compassionate and rich that we shall understand the true nature of prayer. In "No and Yes" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 39), "True prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection." This "affection" is the reflection of the Love which is God.

"Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God. He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Slitování

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

JAK libeznou vlastností jest slitování; a jak jest jí zapotřebí v dnešním světě, kde strach svírá tak mnohé srdce a lidé nevědí, kam by se obrátili pro bezpečí! Křesťanská Věda, zjevení Pravdy tomuto věku a všem budoucím, přináší světu, jenž ztroskotal strachem, nenávistí, hrabivostí, fysickou nadvládou a nejistotou, své soucitné poselství spásy, lásky, radosti, míru a svobody.

Jak trpělivým byl Ježíš oproti nedostatku porozumění Bohu, jež měli jeho následovníci, a oproti utrpení, jež jim z toho povstala. Vyzařoval slitování a lásku, a všichni, kdož se k němu obrátili o pomoc, odcházeli povznešeni, utěšeni a uzdraveni. Každý pravý následovník velikého Mistra touží zrcadliti tuto něžnou, soucitnou lásku.

Jest nám prospěšno rozjímáme-li klidně o podivuhodném životě Ježíšově a uvažujeme-li o jeho učení. Učil nás, že býti milosrdným a lidumilným jest naplněním zákona Lásky. Po celou dobu své pozemské dráhy udržoval svou vědomou jednotu s božskou Láskou. "Nemohuť já sám od sebe nic činiti", pravil (Jan 5:30); a "Já a Otec jedno jsme" (Jan 10:30). Usilím zla vždy jest odloučiti nás od Boha, Lásky, a když jsme přijali illusi zla jako skutečnost, jsme oloupeni o lásku, jež Jej zrcadlí a trpíme, dokud lásky znovu nezískáme.

Křesťanská Věda učí, že Láska jest božský Princip vesmíru, jediná příčina, jediný tvůrce. Ježíš prokazoval tento fakt uzdravováním všech druhů nemocí a hříchu. Věděl, že v duchovním vesmíru, stvořeném a ovládaném Láskou, není hmotnosti, není hříchu, nemoci nebo smrti.

Dnes se však zdá, že zlo dosáhlo pobuřujících rozměrů. Co zničí Goliáše omylu, nenávisti, hrabivosti, ukrutnosti a strachu? Pouze duchovní zření a Kristu podobné vlastnosti mírnosti, slitování, poctivosti, čistoty a laskavosti! Jakmile jsme si vědomi, že zlo nemá ani moci ani skutečnosti, protože je nelze nalézti v té jedine duchovní tvorbě, a snažíme se projevovati duchovní vlastnosti, které ustavují naše pravé bytí, přispějeme k ozdravění nynějšího stavu světových záležitostí.

V první kapitole První Knihy Mojžíšovy čteme, že Bůh učinil člověka ke Svému obrazu a podobě. Křesťanska Věda definuje Boha jako "Mysl, Ducha, Duši, Princip, Život, Pravdu, Lásku" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures—Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu str. 465). Proto jelikož Bůh jest Duch, Mysl, musí Jeho podoba býti duchovní a musí zrcadliti Jeho vlastnosti v myšlence a činu. Ježíš pravil (Matouš 5:48): "Buďtež vy tedy dokonalí, jako i Otec váš, kterýž jest v nebesich, dokonalý jest". Na straně 476 a 477 knihy Věda a zdraví čteme: "Ježíš spatřoval ve Vědě dokonalého člověka, který se mu jevil, kde se hřešící smrtelný člověk jeví smrtelníkům. V tomto dokonalém člověku viděl Spasitel pravou podobu Boží, a tento správný názor na člověka uzdravoval nemocné. Takto Ježíš učil, že království Boží je nedotčené a že člověk jest čistý a svatý". Jak málo bylo Ježíšovu učení v uplynulých stoletích porozuměno! Kdyby bylo bývalo pochopeno a prováděno, nebyl by svět v nynějším stavu chaosu. Křesťanská Věda pomáhá nám pěstovati duchovní smysl, jenž povznáší lidské vědomí nad omyly hmotného smyslu existence a postřehuje nezměnitelné skutečnosti bytí.

Zlo není skutečností, ježto Bůh, dobro, jest nekonečny. Zlo nemá skutečného prostřednika, jímž by se projevovalo, a jeho zdánlivé působení jest bezmocné. S hlediska Pravdy zlo není jsoucnosti a nemá totožnosti. Křesťanská Věda učí, že ve skutečnosti není zhoubných hmotných zákonů, nýbrž že věčný zákon Pravdy ovládá všechno působení v dokonalé harmonii. Bůh, věčný Otec, udržuje a zachovává Svou tvorbu v souhlase se Svým dokonalým zákonem Lásky. Člověk a vesmír jsou nyní tak dokonalí, jako "když prozpěvovaly spolu hvězdy jitřní, a plésali všichni synové Boží".

Když rosteme v porozumění Bohu jako nekonečné Mysli a bezmezné Lásce, nabýváme té náplně radosti, kterou hmotný svět nemůže nikdy dáti a nikdy vziti. Naše srdce plní se slitováním a láskyplnou dobrotou k celému lidstvu; očekáváme pak den, kdy nevědomost o nekonečné a nevyčerpatelné dobrotivosti Boží bude náležeti minulosti. Království Lásky může se zjeviti na zemi nyní komukoliv z nás. Může vstoupiti v naše srdce a vládnouti v něm s láskou tak soucitnou a bohatou, že porozumíme pravé povaze modlitby. Ve spise "Ne a Ano" píše Mary Baker Eddy (str. 39): "Pravá modlitba není prosba k Bohu o lásku; nýbrž znamená, učiti se milovati a zahrnouti veškeré lidstvo v jednu náklonnost". Tato "náklonnost" jest zrcadlením Lásky, jež jest Bohem.

"Nejmilejší, milujmež jedni druhé; nebo láska z Boha jest; a každý, kdož miluje, z Boha se narodil, a znáť Boha. Kdož nemiluje, nezná Boha, nebo Bůh láska jest".

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Building Notes for Birds

HOW alert and vigilant the birds are, even when absorbed in building their nests! In an open space in the woods I see a pair of cedar-birds collecting moss from the top of a dead tree. Following the direction in which they fly, I soon discover the nest placed in the fork of a small soft maple, which stands amid a thick growth of wild cherry-trees and young beeches. Carefully concealing myself beneath it, without any fear that the workmen will hit me with a chip or let fall a tool, I await the return of the busy pair. Presently I hear the well-known note, and the female sweeps down and settles unsuspectingly into the half-finished structure. Hardly have her wings rested before her eye has penetrated my screen, and with a hurried movement of alarm she darts away. In a moment the male, with a tuft of wool in his beak (for there is a sheep pasture near), joins her, and the two reconnoitre the premises from the surrounding bushes. With their beaks still loaded, they move around with a frightened look, and refuse to approach the nest till I have moved off and lain down behind a log. Then one of them ventures to alight upon the nest, but, still suspecting all is not right, quickly darts away again. Then they both together come, and after much peeping and spying about, and apparently much anxious consultation, cautiously proceed to work. In less than half an hour it would seem that wool enough has been brought to supply the whole family, real and prospective, with socks, if needles and fingers could be found fine enough to knit it up. In less than a week the female has begun to deposit her eggs,—four of them in as many days,—white tinged with purple, with black spots on the larger end. After two weeks of incubation the young are out.

Excepting the American goldfinch, this bird builds later in the spring than any other,—its nest, in our northern climate, seldom being undertaken till July. As with the goldfinch, the reason is, probably, that suitable food for the young cannot be had at an earlier period.

Like most of our common species, as the robin, sparrow, bluebird, pewee, wren, etc., this bird sometimes seeks wild, remote localities in which to rear its young; at others, takes up his abode near that of man. I knew a pair of cedar-birds, one season, to build in an apple-tree, the branches of which rubbed against the house. For a day or two before the first straw was laid, I noticed the pair carefully exploring every branch of the tree, the female taking the lead, the male following her with an anxious note and look. It was evident that the wife was to have her choice this time; and, like one who thoroughly knew her mind, she was proceeding to take it. Finally the site was chosen upon a high branch, extending over one low wing of the house. Mutual congratulations and caresses followed, when both birds flew away in quest of building material. That most freely used is a sort of cotton-bearing plant which grows in old wornout fields. The nest is large for the size of the bird, and very soft. It is in every respect a first-class domicile.

On another occasion, while walking or rather sauntering in the woods (for I have discovered that one cannot run and read the book of nature), my attention was arrested by a dull hammering, evidently but a few rods off. I said to myself, "Someone is building a house." From what I had previously seen, I suspected the builder to be a red-headed woodpecker in the top of a dead oak stub near by. Moving cautiously in that direction, I perceived a round hole, about the size of that made by an inch-and-a-half auger, near the top of a decayed trunk, and the white chips of the workman strewing the ground beneath. When but a few paces from the tree, my foot pressed upon a dry twig, which gave forth a very slight snap. Instantly the hammering ceased, and a scarlet head appeared at the door. Though I remained perfectly motionless, forbearing even to wink till my eyes smarted, the bird refused to go on with his work, but flew quietly off to a neighboring tree. What surprised me was, that, amid his busy occupation down in the heart of the old tree, he should have been so alert and watchful as to catch the slightest sound from without.—From "In the Catskills," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Yonder Is the Taj Mahal!

AS YOU drive from the cantonment station across a pleasant countryside strikingly suggestive of England's native traffic, officers in khaki and scarlet turbans stand erect and motionless at each turning of the broad, shaded highway, saluting gravely whenever a European passes. The ubiquitous bullock-cart of India moves leisurely, sometimes with a red-curtained canopy concealing native women. Occasionally a stolid, indifferent camel pads softly upon the hard-surfaced way, unconcerned with motorcar, *gharry* or pedestrian.

Now there are extensive stretches of lawns, rows of noble trees with splendid vistas. Along one of these, presently, the eye rests upon a minaret which gleams in the sunlight in the distance, like the snow upon some faraway mountain summit. Another comes into view and then another, and finally a dome, white as sea foam, in its swelling curves fair as that of Brunelleschi, yet of an ethereal delicacy unrivalled among the works of men. The driver turns to his European patron and points with his whip. He does not speak, for what were words here? Yonder is the Taj Mahal!

You alight now, for reverence and deliberation must inform your approach to this ultimate of the beautiful things of the world. Presently you come to the gateway in the high red sandstone walls, enclosing the beautiful park which is an emerald setting for the architectural jewel of the Taj. The gateway is a noble arch, like the entrance to a mosque. Coming beneath it, the glory beyond bursts upon you all in one flashing moment, fixing in your memory a picture that never can be effaced.

You pass through the gateway and seek first various points in the grounds, gaining from each a new perspective, always adding another vision of beauty. Then, having by leisurely degrees approached the climax, you stand in the shadow of the marble walls themselves. You step within, pausing now in wonder at the marvel of such inlay work as exists nowhere else on earth, of alabaster carvings beyond compare, of snowy white marble and semi-precious stones, portraying birds and flowers and the heavens themselves, perfect in shape and vivid in realism.

Beauty is everywhere, unsubmerged in colossal size and stupendous dimension. Grandeur never overburdens delicacy; for every element which the masters of all time have sought in their practice of the building art is blended in perfect balance in the flawless rhythm of the "poem in marble" at Agra.

M. T. G.

Vermont Nobility

I SHOULD like to believe, were the future to deal so bitterly with me that I should have to sell my home, that I might display the same graciousness and great kindliness that one old Vermonter showed two strangers.

He, a member of a grim and dour and penny-pinching race, spent part of the money that had come to him through the sale of his home in repairing the hill road and in re-roofing a shed that needed it sorely.

"No, sir," he snorted, when I offered to pay him. "Not a nickel. I been meaning to fix them for quite a spell. Want I should turn the farm over to you in good condition." . . .

It may be, were I forced to sell my home, that I might send the purchaser, by express, a bushel of pears, labeled "From your farm." It may be that I should write, inviting my property's new owner to spend Thanksgiving with me in the house from which I shortly should be evicted, but I cannot find in myself any traces of such greatness of heart. If ever I should gain such heights it would be the example set by an old Vermonter that would raise me thither.—FREDERIC E. VAN DE WATER, in "A Home in the Country." (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

Meeting

IN THAT hushed hour with dew still silver on the fern
And the birds yet unawake within the wood,
Suddenly I came upon a breathless sight
That held me spellbound where I stood.

It is difficult to tell; I cannot truly say
Which of us knew the most acute surprise:
Myself, or the three young foxes crouching there
Regarding me with candid golden eyes.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Evening

THE lovely light is blowing down
From silver orchards of the moon,
And tall stone chimneys in the town
And country acres soon

Beneath this cool moon-snow of spring
Their quiet silver watch will keep,
An owl will fold a gleaming wing,
And sleep its silver sleep.

And gentle drifts of silver bloom
Like splintered stars will sheathe the oak,
And lilacs trail a heavy plume
Of windy silver smoke.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

Overflow
(Hokku)

JAPAN is a pink and white sea;
cherry blossom waves
overflow the land.

EDITH HILL CARNES

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Blazing Trail to Abstinence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Two women whose work in behalf of temperance has taken them to many parts of the world are outstanding figures at the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in session here.

One is Dr. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was elected international president at Toronto, Canada, in 1931 and re-elected in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1934, after she had served nine years as national president.

The other is Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., who succeeded Mrs. Boole as national president in 1933.

During the past six years as executive head of the world movement Mrs. Boole has devoted her energies particularly to the promotion of international goodwill among women of all nations. Her slogan is, "Friendships, not battleships—the one sure way to world peace."

Mrs. Boole's title "Dr." comes from the Ph. D. conferred upon her by her alma mater, Wooster College, which also elected her to Phi Beta Kappa. The widow of a Methodist minister, Mrs. Boole became interested in temperance work through the church. She has climbed through the ranks in the W. C. T. U. serving as president of the New York branch, then as nine years vice-president of the national group and five years treasurer before she was elected president.

A former Des Moines, Iowa, school teacher, Mrs. Smith has been an extensive traveler in recent years. She has visited 23 countries not as a sightseer but to study social conditions. A few years ago she wrote a series of articles describing the liquor situation in the United States as being much superior to that in Europe generally. Now, she says, "with signs everywhere flashing liquor advertisements and drinking a common practice among many parents and young persons, I ought to apologize to my British friends for the things I said a few years ago."

The W. C. T. U., Mrs. Smith said, is not a group of "cranky old ladies." Last year it enrolled 52,970 new members, many of whom were young people. The total membership is more than 350,000.

The W. C. T. U. pledge has become famous. It says, "I hereby solemnly promise, God helping, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors."

Eight Regional TVA's Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

tration's plan "to destroy the private industry by subsidized competition."

That the bills—both the Senate bill sponsored by Senator George W. Norris (Independent) of Nebraska, and the House bill carrying the name of Joseph J. Mansfield (D) of Texas—would lay the groundwork for public water power developments in most, if not all, parts of the country is clear from a perusal of the two texts. No attempt to deny this is made by supporters. It is an open secret that a major purpose behind the bill is the further use of federal money and federal initiative to develop water power resources and make more cheap electricity available to the public at large.

Whether this means a deliberate attack on private enterprise is of course a question of interpretation. According to Mr. Gadsden the true purpose is government ownership of all power production and distribution. According to Senator Norris and other administration spokesmen it is the development for use of natural assets which private initiative has failed, or been unable, to develop coupled with the disciplining of the private interests through government competition—the "yardstick" conception.

Both bills—Senate and House—would make possible more power projects. Power is a major element in both. Conservation, land reclamation, flood control and navigation are also contemplated in both as part of comprehensive planning for any particular section of the country.

Opposing Viewpoints

To the opposition and Mr. Gadsden these other features represent the protective coloring designed to get the power feature through the Supreme Court. To the Administration spokesmen they rank on an equal level with power as indispensible to intelligent planning for the preservation and utilization of the nation's natural resources.

The White House itself is believed to favor the House (Mansfield) bill which was drafted with an eye to the projected government reorganization program and would leave major responsibility for executing planning in the appropriate departments of the Government here in Washington. The Norris bill is the pure TVA measure providing for semi-autonomous regional agencies each with freedom and authority to act in all respects as TVA has been acting. So much support was behind Senator Norris that the President left the choice to Congress.

Both bills provide that any dams built in the future either by the Federal Government or any one of the regional agencies shall wherever practical be equipped for the production of water power and that any plans for a dam not so equipped must be submitted to the President.

Injunction Safeguards

Both contain identical clauses requiring any person seeking an injunction against one of the agencies to restrict its power activities to post a bond sufficient to cover all losses which might result from the injunction to public or co-operative interests.

Major difference between the measures is that the Norris bill would vest all conservation and power functions in a single agency for each region. The House bill proposes to set up regional planning agencies which would do little more than plan and submit their plans and proposal to Washington for action or rejection. In addition it would authorize the President to set up regional power authorities subject to the provision that not more than one shall be set up to control facilities which can be connected economically by transmission lines.

A single power authority is stipulated to handle Columbia River power, including the output of Bonneville dam. Otherwise the boundaries of such power authorities are left to the President's discretion. They apparently need not harmonize with the boundaries of the regional planning agencies. Further, the power authorities provided by the House bill would be subordinated to the Federal Power Commission, which would be the final arbiter on power rates for all regional agencies.

Administration Stand

It is clear from these differences that certain quarters in the Administration are loath to give so much autonomy to the regional agencies as TVA now enjoys. The White House conception is merely to have planning agencies while decisions as to programs and execution would be retained in the regular departments. Thus the War Department would handle flood control and navigation. Interior would handle conservation and Agriculture would take land reclamation and prevention of soil erosion. And the Federal Power Commission would keep control over rates.

But it is equally clear that there is full accord on the place power is to occupy in the proposed scheme. The bills are nearly identical in making almost mandatory the fullest possible development of water power facilities.

The bodies will consult together, and with other governmental agencies, and make integrated recommendations for activities. Their recommendations would go to Congress after being checked by the President, the Bureau of the Budget, and national planning authorities. Projects of construction, etc., authorized by Congress would be carried out by the department of Government best adapted, and not necessarily by the regional agency. Co-operation with state and local authorities through interstate compacts and other such arrangements is strongly recommended.

Clothing Workers Win Wage Rise In California Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—In two and one half workless days the men's clothing manufacturing business in this area settled labor differences affecting 1500 men with a victory for the union which called the strike and picketed many shops.

Carrying out national policy of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the union's local demanded and received from some 100 establishments a 12 per cent increase in wages, a minimum 36-hour week, time-and-a-half for overtime and 100 per cent union shop.

Minimum wage for women was set at 65 cents an hour with 75 cents as the men's minimum. Workers also are assured of at least a 36-hour week in slack seasons.

Austrian Plot Charged

VIENNA, June 4 (AP)—Nine persons of National Socialist sentiments were under arrest today charged with a "fantastic" plot to assassinate Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg and bomb the Chancellery from the air. Police minimized the seriousness of the affair, but said the arrests followed an investigation launched last September when a time bomb exploded in the West railway station.

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FINE HOME COOKED FOOD
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Write for information to Mrs. Lyman Abbott

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OLD GREENWICH, CONN.
Telephone 7-0032 Jessie B. Cook, Manager

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CAREFULLY SELECTED CLIENTELE
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Jackson, N. H.

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JACKSON, N. H.
Write for Booklet and Rates.
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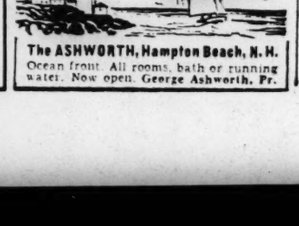
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A distinctive inn, privately owned, in a charming village. Forest walks and drives, golf, swimming.
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Out-of-Session Bills Framed For Lobbyless Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 4—Stronger and better drafted state legislation, speedier passage of bills concerning welfare and elimination of archaic laws are seen coming by authorities at the headquarters of the Council of State Governments here. Advisory groups known as legislative councils, which are active in Kansas, Wisconsin and Michigan, and which are ready to start in other states, begin to answer a long-felt need of state governments, it is declared.

Statutes authorizing such bodies were enacted this spring in Nebraska and Connecticut, and a bill for one in Illinois has passed the Senate. A bill is under way in California.

The councils, usually made up of representatives of both houses of the adjourned state assemblies, study proposed legislation for the new session and draft bills in the calm atmosphere that prevails in the interim between assemblies. Although the councils are regarded as still too young to have proved their value definitively, enough has been accomplished in Kansas and other states since 1931 to set in motion a national movement for their adoption.

The beginning of every session of a state legislature is faced with a maze of bills demanding action. Social security, relief appropriations, old-age pensions, state taxes, unemployment insurance, employer-employee relations, are examples. Many legislators in the past have voted on measures with little knowledge about the law or its consequences. Poorly drafted bills which have had to be revised and amended at costly special sessions have been the result, it is said. In other cases, unwieldy measures, like relief and unemployment bills, have been batted about for weeks in the two houses.

Like Executive Committee

The "little cabinets" or "baby legislatures," as the councils have been dubbed, are patterned somewhat along lines of a model act drawn up by the American Municipal Association in the early 'twenties, in which the idea was given form. They differ from governor's councils and executive councils, which advise the chief executive in making appointments, promulgating orders, and determining policy, but which do not formulate legislation.

Legislative councils in general are made up of members of both parties and both houses, and are in reality executive committees of those two bodies, officials explain. They usually meet shortly after the close of the regular session. It is their duty to gather materials, prepare the coming legislative program, and maintain research staffs which assist in the drafting of bills.

Thus, under the system, if legislation on a state sales tax is in view, the council directs its research staff to gather all available material from other states on the subject and to compile exact figures as to the amount of revenue which can be expected from the proposed tax. The same has been true of other measures, such as those on social security, school books, drivers' license laws, and regulations governing state police.

The value of drawing up bills in the quiet of an empty state house means that the council can work without being hindered or "helped in the wrong direction" by the host of lobbyists and promoters that haunts the halls when the law-making body is in session.

Report Beforehand

The Kansas council, set up in 1933, consists of 10 Senators and 15 Representatives. The members are nominated by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, the nominations requiring approval by a majority vote of the respective houses. The President of the Senate is a member, and the Speaker of the House is vice-chairman. Members are paid nominal salaries and expenses, and are helped in their work by a grant from the Spellman Fund for research. They are required to meet at least quarterly, and their recommendations are made public 30 days before the session.

Wisconsin's organization, although known as an Executive Council, operates much like the others. Its 12 members include three Senators and three Assemblymen, appointed in the manner of standing committees, and six citizens appointed by the Governor. Its functions are restricted, as compared with those of the Kansas council.

The Michigan council is more like the Kansas group, in that it is charged with the duty of preparing a legislative program in advance of the session, and of compiling information for both houses. It is also empowered to examine government accounts, study administrative costs, and recommend reductions in government expenditures. Measures considered since the group was formed in 1933 include highway finance, education and finance, small loan companies, and liquor control.

Similar organizations in other states do not at present draft a program of legislation, but many appoint committees and conduct studies which are considered of help in drafting measures and in working out problems of liquor control, safety, education, and finance. Colorado has a committee of five on interim committees, which make reports to the State Legislature. In Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, the councils advise only the Governor. In North Carolina, a Council of State, composed of the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, and superintendent of public instruction also advises the Governor. In Maryland, the council serves to promote co-ordination and executive supervision in state government.

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New York State

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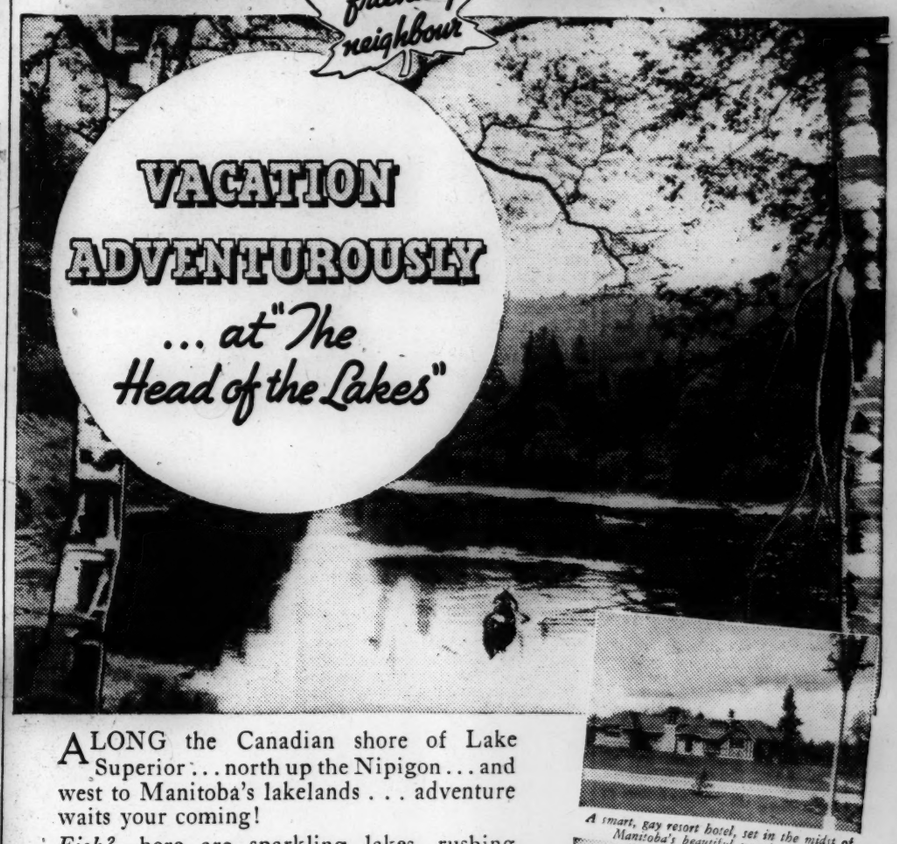

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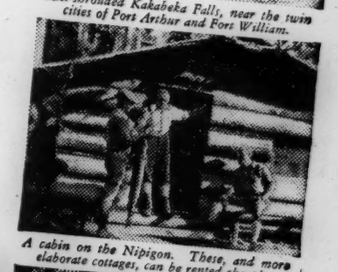
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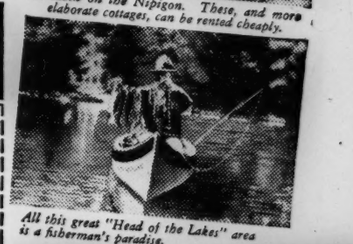
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Narrow Ribbon Trims Paris Frocks With Rainbows

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Bright Little Ribbon Jackets Make Their Bow From Paris

Linen, Organdie, Gingham in Hundreds of Shades Add Color and Variety to Trousseau of June Bride

By Elene Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris

Court gowns and Coronation robes had the center of the stage in the latest collections of the Paris couturieres. Glamorous gowns were these, of lamé, spangled lace, satin or crepe, molded to the figure—just a sheath of beautiful material designed as a background for the family jewels. Very practical, too, for they served a triple purpose. Worn under the long crimson velvet and ermine cape for the Coronation ceremony, then without the mantle and with the addition of a long, court train attached to the shoulders, transformed into a presentation gown for the Court and lastly, minus the train, as a gorgeous evening gown for the Coronation Ball and smaller functions.

Two models stand out in my memory as really shining examples of Coronation gowns. One, by Captain Molyneux, in heavy silver lace, sprinkled with tiny rhinestones and with a long, court train of silver lamé embroidered in little silver sequins, rhinestones and pearls, the other, designed by Robert Piguet, of heavy white crepe embroidered all over in a small design of silver sequins with a border of the sequins edging the skirt and the top of the bodice, with the square, court train in the same embroidered design with the sequin border. This train, by the by, could be removed and thrown around the shoulders as a wrap.

For once, the June bride, usually a client of paramount importance in the dressmaking salons at this season of the year, was relegated to a place in the background while ladies in court robes and crimson mantles sauntered slowly before the long mirrors. It will, therefore, not be surprising to find the Coronation influence reflected in the costume of this year's June bride.

Shaming the Rainbow

Outside of the Court costumes, the most interesting feature of the midsummer collections, to my mind, is the predominance of linen and cotton materials. These grow better with each succeeding season, until it is difficult now to distinguish many of them from fine woolens and silks. Linen combined with rayon is a favorite material for the summer evening frock. Lovely in texture and in beautiful pastel colorings, this is a prime favorite with the traveler because of its non-crushable qualities. A manufacturer tells me that he is making 116 shades in this material. It doesn't seem possible, does it, that there are so many colors in the world? It's enough to make the poor old rainbow hide its head!

Linen tailored suits, built on strictly "classic" lines, are seen in all the collections, and jackets of colored linen are still worn with black or dark-colored frocks. Often a hat of the same linen gives an added note of gaiety to the costume. I saw a striking example of this type of costume at a tea party the other day in the garden of the Hotel Ritz. All in petunia colors, this consisted of a dark purplish woolen skirt, a pale mauve organdie blouse and a bright magenta-ish linen jacket and wide-brimmed linen hat with a nosegay of little petunias tucked under the "upside" of the brim.

Single-Breasted Striped Jackets

Creed is making tailored, single-breasted jackets of heavy narrow striped linen to wear with white linen frocks. The model which he showed me was in narrow stripes of white and navy blue with narrow revers of white piqué with a little band of navy blue, the same idea being carried out in the piqué cuffs. Another Creed model consists of an elbow-sleeved jacket in blue and white striped cotton worn with a blue blouse and a white linen skirt. There is also in the Creed collection a smart tailored suit of white shantung with the snugly fitted jacket fastened at the waist with one red button and piped all round the edges with narrow red and white striped cotton.

Shantung, by the by, is another fabric which has been "refined" almost beyond recognition. All the rough threads have been eliminated and it has almost the texture of silk crepe. It is being extensively used for summer frocks and even for evening gowns.

Redingotes of white or colored linen are worn with summer frocks in plain colors or in printed fabrics—cotton, linen or silk. They are also being shown in place of the beach frock for the bathing costume. Robert Piguet has a white linen redingote with four patch pockets and a narrow, tucked yoke across the back, which is worn with a frock of navy blue jersey and a hat and scarf of navy blue silk with white dots. In another house, I overheard an American girl ordering a maize colored linen redingote and a frock of black silk crepe with a large design in maize—very youthful and smart!

Scotch Plaid Gingham

Fine Scotch plaid gingham is a popular material for both afternoon and evening with a wide-brimmed hat of the same material accompanying the former. In these days of changeable weather, this is a practical costume for out-of-door festivities, and the dressmakers tell me that orders are pouring in for gingham costumes for Ascot and other outdoor festivities.

That useful costume consisting of an evening frock and a long-sleeved jacket, which has become an important item of the wardrobe, makes its summer appearance in linen, cotton and shantung. Often the frock is replaced by a bright colored organdie blouse, sleeveless and cut down at the back, and a plain skirt like the jacket. Many of the new models have a skirt which reaches barely to the ankles in place of the long trailing one of last winter.

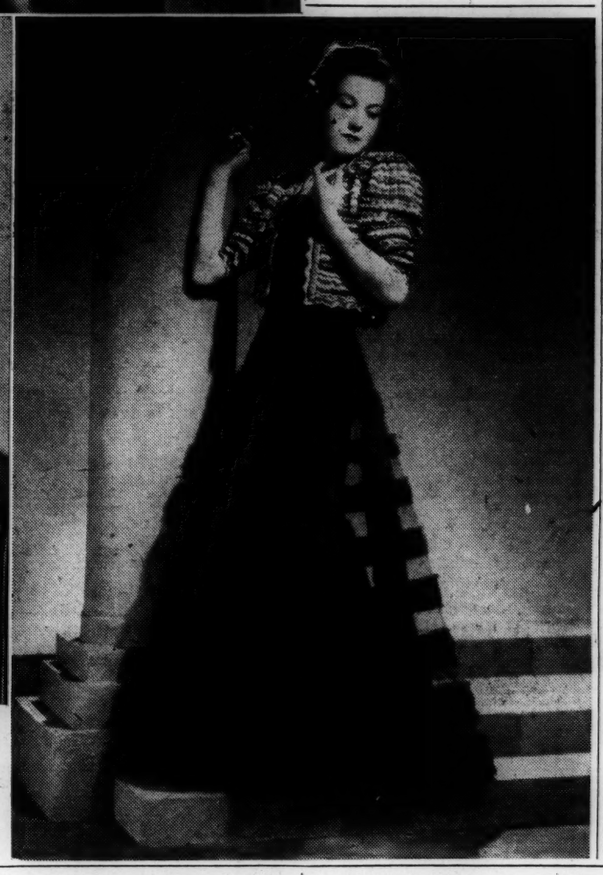
Ribbon Trimming

Ribbon trimming is one of the novelties of the summer season. Several rows of narrow ribbon in different colors edge the skirts of evening gowns of organza, tulle, organdie or chiffon and are repeated at the waist with long ends hanging at the back or sides. Lucien Lelong has designed an evening frock of navy blué organdie which is edged with narrow red, yellow and green ribbons which also form the shoulder bands and belt and the same designer is showing the attractive bolero, of which I am sending a photograph, in multi-colored ribbons worn with a frock of royal blue tulle.

Whirls of narrow, shirred ribbon decorate the full skirts of summer evening frocks and little ribbon bows are appliqué on the bodices of afternoon dresses. And, by the by, the full-skirted evening gown is the favorite for the summer season. Slinky models in silk jersey, satin and crepe still exist but it is the lovely wide skirt with its swishing taffeta petticoat that has caught the popular fancy.

And a "P. S."

P. S.—Please do not be disturbed by rumors of knee-length skirts for the street. One or two houses have, to be sure, shortened the skirts of the summer models by an inch or an inch and a half but in the majority of the houses they remain 14 or 15 inches from the floor.



Upper—By Tying the Sleeves of This Jacket Under the Chin, It Becomes a Cape. The Costume, in Navy Blue Printed Crepe, and the "Washbasin" Hat of Navy Blue Straw Were Designed by Madame Schiaparelli. Lower Left—White Taffeta, Polka-Dotted With Black, Is Used to Trim This Black Crepe Frock, and the Same Material Makes the Square-Crowned Sailor Hat With Its Wide Bow of Black Grosgrain. Both Frock and Hat Are by Jean Patou. Lower Right—A Novelty in Summer Evening Jackets Is This Bolero of Multicolored Ribbons Designed by Lucien Lelong and Worn Over a Tulle Gown

How One Housewife Did It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That "necessity is the mother of invention" every housewife proves over and over again. With the perennial urge to renovate and rearrange comes many a small improvement which looms large in the sum total of accomplishment. One housewife, whose circumstances are quite typical of the average housewife, worked out some ideas in her home which may be worth passing along.

II

There were the window shades! "Deplorable" was the word used in describing their condition. The best of oil shades when they were purchased, weather and long wear had finished them. They had been turned, in and out and up and down—so that suggestion went for nothing. They had been cleaned with wall paper cleaner. They had even been washed. But there they hung, glaringly dingy, lending a most unkempt air to an otherwise well-kept house. Then a very nice man who really knew all about window shades and their idiosyncrasies advised painting them. Just paint them with paint—it was as simple as that.

First, they were to be wiped clean of all dust. Then they were to be spread out, one at a time of course, on the basement floor, or a long table, or the attic floor (he was most indulgent in the choice of surfaces he allowed). Then a coat of plain flat paint, of whatever shade was desired, was to be applied to one side only, naturally the inside. If both sides were painted, he warned, the shade would be too thick for easy rolling. Painting a wide band around the outer edge and then working toward the center proved to be a good plan.

Under ordinary circumstances a shade dried over night and could be hung again the following day. The result was this remark: "Oh, new shades? How nice!" And then was the time to pass along the good news!

Number I ran May 12. Number III will appear soon.

Frosting Cup Cakes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Small cakes shaped and frosted for any occasion will be a feather in your cap! Glistening seven-minute frosting may be tinted to harmonize with any color scheme by adding two tablespoons of dry flavored gelatin powder of any color and flavor. Add while frosting is hot and continue beating until ready to spread.

To decorate small cakes, frost them by piling the frosting generously on their tops and swirling it. Candied fruits cut to form small flowers gives a very smart air. Or sprinkle the tops with snowy shreds of cocoanut, or coarsely chopped nuts, or grated chocolate.

If you want to make a quick icing at a moment's notice, just add enough powdered sugar to ready-made sirup to make a consistency which will spread easily.

For a grand topping, whip one cup cream and add six tablespoons apple butter. Heap a fluffy mound of this mixture on each cup cake.

Feather Cup Cakes

Cream
½ cup shortening and
1 cup sugar. Add
1 egg, beating thoroughly. Sift and measure
2 cups flour. Add
2 teaspoons baking powder and
½ teaspoon salt and sift together. Add to first mixture alternately with
¾ cup milk. Add
1 teaspoon flavoring. Pour into small greased baking cups. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F. 20 minutes. If desired, bake cake in sheet and cut into shapes and frost on top and sides.

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A Home Efficiency Survey

With Hints to the Housekeeper on Saving Space

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every few months the homemaker may find it interesting and enlightening to make an efficiency survey of her home. There are many little additions easily and quickly made that will help surprisingly in the achievement of a smooth-running household. Sometimes it is wise to condense or eliminate certain things to give space for more important furnishings. Conservation of space in some of the modern apartments and houses is a task worthy of an expert and may require real study on the part of the wife or mother who is expected to find all things for all people or to provide shelves and corners for surplus belongings.

One woman searching vainly for extra space as the family increased and their possessions became more numerous, thought she had utilized every nook and corner of the house, but suddenly realized that there remained several closet doors unoccupied. By equipping each closet door with special hat and shoe racks, compact extra clothes bars, necktie holders and shoe bags her problem was efficiently and happily solved. Two gay-colored shoe bags on the door of the children's closet provided space for footwear with a pair of socks or stockings tucked in each pocket, while one bag was reserved for toys which were thus out of the way and yet easily accessible.

Helpful Hooks

Another mother, after looking critically over her home, realized that many little articles might be kept within reach, but out of sight, if there were convenient hooks for them. She bought a few dozen brass cup hooks of various sizes and sprinkled them liberally through the rooms. These unobtrusive little aids were screwed into closet corners, under shelves, on shelf edges, and even behind furniture. A row of small hooks in the kitchen held can and bottle openers conveniently near the refrigerator and a few larger ones behind the stove took care of cleaning equipment. These small hooks, when placed in the bedroom closets, held clothes, hat and shoe brushes, dusters and articles for various uses without interfering with clothing or space necessary for other things.

This same housekeeper also rearranged all her chests of drawers, so that those articles used only occasionally were placed in the lowest drawers, the first and middle drawers being reserved for articles in daily use. Shelves in the kitchen and other rooms or closets were arranged by the same plan, high and low spaces accommodating surplus or seasonal supplies. This method required less daily reaching, stooping and bending and therefore saved energy and time.

"I vote for bags," said a busy woman when she was asked what ideas she could contribute to an efficiency survey of the home. "I buy large paper shopping bags and use one bag as a unit for several necessary supplies. These bags are commodious and strong, and may be hung by their rope handles on a hook in the back or side of any closet without taking up much room. They can be clipped together at the top to keep things clean and dustproof, and are so light and easy to handle that their contents may be examined quickly in any room at any time. We have a bag for wrapping paper and string, another for holiday decorations, one full of accessories for a rainy day, another holding pretty boxes which we use as containers of candy or homemade goodies for friends.

"A deep paper bag that can be tucked out of sight easily and yet be available instantly is a great convenience in taking care of those varied and numerous articles used only occasionally but valuable when wanted, or as a safe resting place for extra supplies for different seasons or needs of the year. The contents of one of our bags sounds like a family album, for it holds envelopes and boxes labeled, 'Aunt Sarah's jewelry for fancy dress parties,' 'belt leggings and hat to John's Indian outfit,' 'Uncle Dan's collection of coins,' 'Ned's paint box to be kept for Emily,' and 'Celia's seashore toys and games for summer cottage.'"

To Keep in Touch

In another family where the mother was busy part of the time with professional work, she made it her business to tour the stores at least once a month to keep in touch with the newest ideas in housekeeping and the many time-saving gadgets. "The kitchen utensils are continually being improved," she said, "and the modern kitchenware department of a big store is a fascinating world in itself. In other allied departments there are many suggestions for saving time, labor and strength in housekeeping, from the garden to the rooftree, the cellar to the attic. I look forward every month to the fun of adding new efficiency devices to my home. In a few hours spent in the stores with this purpose in mind, I gain interesting suggestions and new ideas and am able to select more wisely the necessary tools and utensils for my housework, thereby adding zest and pleasure to my homemaking."

L. L. R.

Into the Broth the Potherbs Go

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Mother! I hear the boy whistling, and it's Mr. Gorry's boy. What do you want to order in the way of vegetables?"

"Have him tell Mr. Gorry to please send the usual potherbs for Scotch broth."

Mr. Gorry had been the family greengrocer for many years, and was as familiar with the vegetable preferences of his customers, as they themselves. In fact his kindly suggestions helped many a hesitating cook over a culinary stile.

The potherbs would be delivered—three long carrots, two white turnips, a parsnip; a couple of leeks, or spring onions; green peas, a few; parsley, at least three sprigs; and a generous slice of cabbage. Sufficient of everything to make a tasty pot of broth.

That was long ago, in the "right little, tight little Isle." Yet, the other day, it all rushed back, as fresh and green as ever. In a market stall on the Pacific coast I saw again the dear old potherbs!

But how different! They had marched with the times, and their appearance was quite à la mode. Attired in shining cellophane, they presented a tailor-made perfection of nudity that would have made any "Gorry" gasp. And as I paused to admire, there came a snatch of the song of the greengrocer's boy, and unconsciously I sniffed Scotch broth.

The carrots were scraped, and diced, in close formation at the bottom of the package. Next came a layer of similarly diced, white turnips. Shelled peas were next, then a thick garland of parsley around a saucy, red tomato. Then came slivered celery, and shredded cabbage; even a couple of Brussels sprouts. The package was well sealed, and inside could be seen dewy drops of vegetable moisture.

Sufficient of everything to make a tasty pot of broth. I went home to make Scotch Broth.

Scotch Broth

Take
Scragg end neck of mutton,
Shin bone of beef and
2 tablespoons pearl barley and simmer two hours in
3 to 4 pints water. Add
Potherbs and seasoning. Cook for one hour. Chop
Parsley very fine and sprinkle on top of pot a minute or so before serving, so that the parsley retains its greenness. Serve in well-warmed soup plates, or bowls.

And once again I knew the truth of the adage, "There is nothing new under the sun," for even though vegetables conform to fashion and fancy, they taste ever the same.

Kitchen Kinks

Removing Skin From Ham

After boiling a ham or tongue, I remove from fire, and plunge it at once in cold water. This instantly loosens the skin, which then pulls off without trouble. I treat beets the same way.

When Boiling Potatoes

I change the water two or three times when boiling potatoes and it keeps them from turning dark; and if they have been frost bitten, it improves them.

(Mrs.) L. L., Florida

Pies That Boil Over

To insure that pies will not boil over, I cut the top crust slightly smaller in diameter than the upper rim of the pan, and do not press the two crusts together. The space thus formed between upper and lower crusts permits the vapors produced in baking to pass out, and the pie does not boil over.

(Mrs.) C. K. S., New York

Preserving—By Schedule

How Systematic Planning Has Helped One Housewife

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas, Texas

This spring I decided to be more systematic in planning my preserving and jelly making for the year. I felt that I was too vague about the proper month to buy some of the kinds of fruit and produce, and that it was about time I obtained more definite information about it. I had often bought the materials for preserving, pickling, and jelly making at times when they were poorest in quality and highest in price, and I had even missed out completely on one of our favorites through not inquiring for the fruit until it was completely gone by. This predicament was in part due to my having come, as a bride, 2000 miles away from home to an unfamiliar climate—to the state of Texas.

Of course my ignorance has been somewhat corrected, but this year I resolved to do a thorough job of scheduling the work. I am offering two charts as a solution to the difficulty, believing that a similar set made accurately for her section of the country can be of help to the bride, to the newcomer in a community or to the old hand who wishes to add new or perhaps unusual items to her repertoire—if one may dignify the kitchen by such a word!

Consulting the Grocer

I took a list of fruits and vegetables over to the grocery, and the produce manager very obligingly wrote down the months in which these "commodities," as he called them, would be at their best and cheapest. Since the home-grown product is usually cheaper, and sometimes riper and in better condition when it reaches the market, in my charts the peak of only the home-grown article is listed when there are both Texas and imported varieties—provided it is grown successfully in this State.

While the average peak season can be given, it must be remembered that such conditions as storms, weather that is unduly warm or cold, and frosts may throw the peak sooner or later than usual. But if one knows the usual season, she is able to take these causes of variation into account and still know when to watch the market.

My charts do not mention canning, because I do nothing but jams, jellies, preserves, and pickles. A few commodities which a housekeeper in another part of the country might use are not listed because they are not raised in Texas and are too high in price to be economical to use here. Among such are raspberries and gooseberries. Currants and quinces we never have on the market at all.

According to the Region

Chart No. 1 is the result of the list presented to the grocer and filled out by him; while Chart No. 2 is my working chart which has already been of use to me. To my surprise I find that I can make chili sauce and pepper hash in May instead of crowding them into June when it is time for red sweet plum jelly and peach butter. When I first came to Texas I used to make chili sauce and pepper hash in September as that was the best season for tomatoes and peppers where we had been living. I didn't know that the Texas sun blisters tomatoes and so they are best and cheapest early in the season. Even though I had corrected my tomato season from September back to June, it took my new chart to show me that I could slip it back another month, to my greater convenience.

Chart One

The following is my list of commodities and the seasons when they are available here in Texas:

Apples (crabapples) ..... September and October
Blackberries ... Late April and early May
Cherries ..... June, July and August
Figs ..... Begin in May; peak July
Grapes (Concord) ... Middle of September
Oranges ..... November through March
Plums (sweet, red) ..... June
Strawberries ..... Texas peak in April
Watermelons ..... June and July
Beets .....
February through March and September through October
Cucumbers ..... July
Peppers ..... April, May and June
Tomatoes (red) ..... May and June
Tomatoes (green) .. August and September
Onions ..... March, April and May

Chart Two

April
Strawberry jam—late in month.
Blackberry jelly—late in month.
May
Onion pickles.
Chili sauce—also June.
Pepper hash—also June.
June
Plum jelly.
Spiced cherries
Peach butter—also July.
July
Preserved figs.
Watermelon rind pickles
Cucumber pickles.
August
Green tomato pickle—also September.
September
Crabapple jelly—also October.
Grape jelly.
October
Pickled beets.
November
Orange marmalade.
February through **March**
Pickled beets.

D. J.

A Home in the Tall Timber

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Southwark, Idaho

Among my many experiences as a homemaker, the one of making a home in the wilderness of the tall timber I think stands out as the brightest. With our three girls, ages nine, four and two years, we moved from a city in eastern Washington onto a government homestead on an Indian reservation in northern Idaho.

With two small log buildings to start with and no roads, no schools, no churches, nothing but tall trees as far as the eye could reach, we proceeded to carve out a home.

Our small wagon-load of household necessities were deposited in the one little cabin, and our dog, chickens, and two small pigs were housed with the team of faithful little horses in the other.

We scarcely had room to turn around in the little cabin after arranging stove, table, and cupboard on one side, two bunks for beds on another side, chairs, chest of drawers in the end; but as it was in late April, we spent most of our time outside exploring the country.

Our good "man" cleared a small plot and we planted a garden. Then began the work of getting out logs for a larger building which we hoped to have finished, or at least so we could occupy it, by the time winter came. And so we did. At Christmas time we moved into our new home, and those two rooms seemed like a palace to us. I covered the rough board walls with a heavy building paper of a pinkish color, hung pictures, arranged our furniture, put my one "fluff" rug, 9 by 12 feet, in the "front room," which for the present must be used as sleeping apartment also, and we were happy.

The next year, roadbuilding occupied the greater part of the summer for the men of the community, for we had neighbors all around us, and all were concerned with making homes in the wilderness.

Finally a road was finished leading to the lake a mile distant, and we then could sell some of our fine timber. Things moved along better then. We were able to finish two more rooms in our home, and then move our beds out of our living room. A cellar was built, a porch added to our house, a chicken house erected.

As there were now several children of school age, including two of our own, in the neighborhood, a schoolhouse seemed the next necessity. A sawmill had been moved in and each homesteader contributed a few logs, securing enough lumber for a rough frame building. Again the neighbors contributed their time, work, and what money they could, and soon a good substantial building resulted. Here our children finished their grade-school work. Here community dinners, Christmas celebrations, school elections, and so forth, were held.

A little son had come to make his home with us by this time, and life took on new interest.

Our stock had increased considerably, so that we needed more barn room. We decided to take the log building we lived in and use it for a barn, and build a new frame house. With the help of a neighbor, who was a carpenter, painter and paperhanger by trade, we began the new house, shipping the lumber from a town on the river, not far away. By spring the new house was ready for the interior finishing, and I did all this myself. Our neighbor painter showed me how to mix stains and paint. He was a fine workman, and had built our cupboards, work benches, and so forth.

By July I had finished woodwork, floors and walls, and now we were ready to move into our five-room house. A large gray, granite stone fireplace in the living room, with three large windows, a long glass in the door, made a very cheerful place for the family to gather on cold, stormy days and evenings after the work was done. Here before the open fire, the children did their homework, read, or told stories, and otherwise enjoyed the evenings.

We lived there for 20 years. All went away to high school as their turns came. And as I look back on those years of growth and development and homemaking, in which we all had a share, I can but realize more fully that home is, after all, what we make it, and in its last analysis is mostly mental. So let no one despair of making a home, for if one has the courage, vision, and stick-to-itiveness, one can succeed.

E. F. C.

GARDENING

Gourds Are Quaint And Decorative

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The early settlers in our country raised gourds to be used for stocking darners, dippers, and nest eggs. Today, we raise them for attractive centerpieces.

If you have never grown gourds, you have missed a lot of fun. The vine is a tender annual but a rampant grower, as are its relatives the pumpkin and squash. Its flowers are white, however, instead of yellow. The fruits are not edible, but decidedly ornamental, as their names imply: Dipper, Siphon, Hercules Club, Dishcloth, Nest Egg, Sugar Trough, and Spoon. Some are smooth, others are knobby. White, yellow and green are the colors.

Gourds can be grown wherever the season is long enough to mature corn—four to five months. When all danger of frost is past, why not plant a package of mixed seed? They prefer a light soil, a sunny exposure, protection from strong winds, and a support. A fence will do, but an arbor will better enable you to watch the rapid development of the fruits. They vary in size from a few inches to five feet in length, and often make astonishing growth in a day's time.

If you have attempted raising gourds and they have not matured because of a rather short season, next year try starting the seeds indoors in a sunny window, planting them in egg shells or tiny paper cups.

A week or so after they germinate, which will be in about 10 days, transplant them to their permanent position in the garden. Be careful not to disturb the roots, as they are easily stunted. Work a bit of fertilizer in around the plants and water generously during the summer. If you have not planted any this year, you may be able to buy plants at your local nursery.

Insects that chew the leaves may be controlled with arsenate of lead. A soapy nicotine spray will kill plant lice.

In the fall, water the vines sparingly and nip out the leaders in order to throw the strength of the plants into ripening the gourds which have already set. You might, also, remove any immature fruit to further conserve that strength. After the first frost, snip out the leaves which shade the fruit, permitting the sun to hasten the drying. Harvest the gourds before the next hard frost, cutting them with a sharp knife, and leaving on a good stem for the sake of artistry.

Complete the drying in a light airy place. My neighbor hastens this process by piercing a couple of tiny holes in each gourd. Dipping them in a solution of sulpho-naphthol will prevent mildew. A final brushing will clean the fruit.

Lastly, apply a coating of liquid wax, rubbing with a soft cloth until they shine. They are pretty arranged in shallow baskets, wood chopping bowls, or on brass trays. Colorful autumn foliage and berries as well as golden ears of corn combine well with gourds in making festive decorations.

The less colorful gourds may be painted in gay, strong colors and strung together, making charming festoons for the mantel or breakfast room.

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Business and Industry

Widespread Probe in Rail Holding Company 'Racket' Looms

Commerce and Finance

Member of SEC Urges Reform In Bankruptcy Laws

WASHINGTON (AP)—William O. Douglas, a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, urged legislation to reform the nation's bankruptcy laws to protect investors in financially distressed corporate concerns from exploitation by "reorganization adventurers."

He told the House Judiciary Committee that the Chandler bill designed to revise, codify and extend present bankruptcy laws would bring about changes found by commission and Congressional investigators to be "necessary and essential" to the interest of investors. President Roosevelt, in a letter recently to Representative Sumners of Texas, chairman of the House committee, approved the bill and urged its enactment this session.

Answers Questions

Mr. Douglas ran into questions as to the "wisdom" and constitutionality of a provision that would extend to labor the right to appear in court in connection with reorganization proceedings and present its views. He said that provision was a "significant advance" because it broadened the concept of interested persons (in reorganization proceedings) to include representatives of employees of the debtor concern. Representative Michener of Michigan asked if the provision would not tend to give the workers "a property right" in the business in violation of the Constitution. Mr. Douglas replied he did not think so.

"How would the court determine, for instance, whether John L. Lewis or William Green should be recognized to appear in cases where their two labor organizations might be involved?" Mr. Michener asked. "Would the Wagner Labor Relations Act be followed?" Mr. Douglas said that it would be within the discretion of the court to determine whom it would hear.

"I don't want to put the courts in a position of having to choose," the committee member said, adding that he did not think labor representatives should have such right.

"Congress has the power to give them that right," interposed Representative Chandler (D) of Tennessee, sponsor of the bill. Michener said a reading of current history made him doubt "Lewis would stop with a speech in court if his views were not followed."

Explains Advantages

Douglas explained that investigations had shown that security holders were too often "at the mercy of the inside groups—the management and the investment bankers." Frequently, he added, the latter have interests that are incompatible with those of investors. He said they were interested in "reorganization profits" and in reorganization plans that would "save the face" of incompetent management and keep it in control. Investors, on the other hand, are interested in "thorough-going reorganization," he said.

The Chandler Bill would supply the bankruptcy courts with additional aid and machinery to scrutinize and supervise reorganization plans and operations, he commented, adding that it would provide for appointment of an independent trustee to supervise every reorganization plan and would give the Securities and Exchange Commission authority to intervene in such cases and to present advisory reports and recommendations.

Douglas also said the bill would give the courts the right to affirm a plan over the opposition of a minority attempting to block it where it would appear that the minority was engaged "merely in a holdup."

Current Treasury Debt $2,377,264,019

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said it ended the first 11 months of this fiscal year $2,377,264,019 in the red.

Eliminating provision for debt retirement, the net deficit stood at $2,275,519,219. For the entire fiscal year ending June 30, President Roosevelt forecast a net deficit of $2,557,000,000.

Aggregate receipts for the 11-month period were $4,426,140,342.

Receipts for the entire year were estimated by Mr. Roosevelt at $5,224,000,000, and officials said heavy second-quarter income tax collections this month probably would push revenues past that figure.

Expenditures for the 11 months totaled $6,803,404,361. For the entire year, outlays are estimated at $7,781,000,000.

Nine Employees Given Stock

TRAIL, B. C., (CP)—S. G. Blaylock, vice-president and general manager of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., has announced additional shares of stock in the company would be distributed to employees of long standing. Employees now working for the company who have not already received five shares of company stock will receive their five shares on the first of July or first of January following completion of three years' service.

Allied Kid to Simplify Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—At a special meeting held in Boston, stockholders of Allied Kid Co. voted to simplify the capital structure by eliminating all classes of stock other than the authorized 300,000 shares of common of $5 par value per share, it was announced by S. Agoos, president of the company.

N. Y. Utility Calls Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—New York State Electric & Gas Corp., a subsidiary of Associated Gas & Electric Co., has called for redemption July 1 at 110, all its 6 per cent first mortgage bonds due in 1952.

To Build Refrigerator Factory

NEW YORK (AP)—Crosley Radio Corp., announced it would build a new refrigerator cabinet factory at Richmond, Ind.

Investor Champion

Harris & Ewing

William O. Douglas
Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission

Gold Flow to N. Y. Is Again Attaining Record Proportions

NEW YORK (AP)—A flood of yellow metal, moving toward New York from private gold hoards and Government holdings in Europe and the Far East, was augmented Thursday by more than $16,000,000, raising the total for the last three days to nearly $40,000,000.

A rush to exchange gold for dollars and other currencies, centering in London, washed one of the biggest waves of metal imports toward Uncle Sam's shores since the dollar was revalued early in 1934.

Bankers engaged during the day $10,753,000 in London for shipment to New York and $5,250,000 in Japan.

Incoming liners, doing a lucrative business hauling metal across the ocean, brought $9,213,400 from England. The United States' holdings topped $12,000,000,000, a sum surpassing the world's recorded gold reserves before devaluation of leading currencies.

Record offerings were reported in the London bullion markets as private hoarders joined Soviet Russia, Japan and peak production of new metal from mines in the rush for dollars and pounds.

A de-hoarding movement, pivoting on London, has been under way since the French franc, the Dutch guilder and Swiss franc were devalued last fall, but offerings have increased of late.

While the British stabilization fund was reported absorbing part of the offerings in London, the major shares seemed to be headed for the United States Treasury's vaults. More than $25,000,000 engaged abroad this week was taken in England.

Advices received in Wall Street from London said about $10,000,000 in Russian gold had arrived there, with more shipments expected.

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—An all-time record of £4,200,000 in gold (about $21,000,000) came on the market today, mostly, it was believed, from hoarders nervous about a possible lowering of the gold price.

The price fell four pence (about 8 cents) an ounce to 140 shillings and five pence (approximately $35.10).

Most of the offerings were believed to have been taken by the Exchange Equalization Fund. The operations raised to £15,283,000 (about $76,415,000) the aggregate volume handled in the bullion market since May 24.

Brokers' Loans Rise $16,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,140,000,000. The week ended yesterday and the total represented an increase of $16,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,176,000,000.

Canadian Farm Products Value Up 12 P. C. in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—With gains in value of production reported in 1936 from every province, the gross value of commodities produced on Canadian farms for the year was estimated at $1,061,624,000 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, an increase of about 12 per cent in gross value over 1935, and of 38 per cent over the lowest year, during the recent trade recession, 1932.

Ontario reported the largest increase in gross value of production, increasing from $314,728,000 in 1935 to $354,380,000 in 1936; Saskatchewan was second with an increase from $160,127,000 to $181,751,000; Manitoba from $55,901,000 to $77,066,000 and Quebec from $175,079,000 to $189,724,000.

Field crops showed the largest increase in gross value during the year, with dairy products in second place and farm animals in third position.

The net value of agricultural production, estimated at $681,077,000 for the year, was the highest since 1930.

International Match Rights

NEW YORK (AP)—International Match Realization Company Ltd., has announced that the right of International Match Co. debenture holders who have not yet assented to the plan of liquidation to exchange their debentures for voting trust certificates, will expire on June 21, 1937. Debentures will not be accepted until holders have acknowledged receipt of the official prospectus, the company stated.

Banking Concerns Looting Railroads, Senator Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4 — The charge that some of the big railroads of America "have been deliberately looted by their financial agents," was made on the Senate floor yesterday under circumstances that brought wide interest.

The accusation was made by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, acting chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee of Interstate Commerce. This subcommittee, which was recently granted an additional $150,000 expense money for several months now has been investigating railroad financing, under the direction of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, with the assistance of Max Lowenthal and other attorneys.

The investigation is typical of the hearings that continue in Washington almost unnoticed among greater events, until their material is prepared. In this case practically no attention has been given the almost daily testimony save in the financial pages of a few New York newspapers. Yet Senator Truman's charges are startling, and the facts he offered explosive, while the firm intention of the subcommittee to broaden the scope of its investigation reveals the prospect of findings of nation-wide interest. The Truman charges involved big banking firms of J. P. Morgan & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Guaranty Company officials, Richard Whitney, former president of the New York Stock Exchange, and Harvey Couch, former RFC member.

Sees Time to Act

Evidence is now conclusive, Mr. Truman asserted; the time has come for Congress to act.

In brief, the Senator charged the existence of what, in lesser scale of activities would be called a "racket in the business of reorganizing big railways in receivership.

"When the receivership comes, they (the bankers) get all the flesh and the stockholders get the bones," he charged.

The full Senate committee met today and announced it would extend the investigation to activities of the N. Y. Central; N. Y., N. H. & Hartford and the Virginian Railway.

It was also indicated the Pennsylvania, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; the St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Kansas City Southern would be investigated.

In a carefully prepared speech, obviously designed to bring to the attention of Senate and country some of the matter which the subcommittee is uncovering, Mr. Truman charged "laws of the United States have been deliberately evaded and in some instances actually broken by railroad holding companies and New York bankers acting for railroad management."

"Looting" of Frisco "Typical"

Mr. Truman cited the "looting" of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. by Speyer & Co., as a typical example. "The time has come," he said, "to stop these practices for all time."

Speyer & Co., as agents of the railroad, he charged, bought 25,000 shares of Gulf, Mobile & Northern stock at $951,000 in 1929-1930; the value of the stock fell by one third, and a year later the bankers suddenly claimed they had made the purchase in the interest of the St. Louis & San Francisco. If the value of the stock had increased, Mr. Truman inferred, the bankers would have kept the profit themselves.

Previously, Speyer & Co. bought Rock Island common stock, carrying through the purchase without consulting the "Frisco" board or its president. Some 275,000 Rock Island shares were purchased by Speyer & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co. Co-operating with the bankers, charged Mr. Truman, was E. N. Brown, chairman of the "Frisco" board. Under the Speyer-Seligman agreement, the "Frisco" road was to take two thirds and the bankers one third of the new stock. The bankers sold their stock at a fat profit. The railroad, however, still owns its 183,000 shares, now worth only $2 a share, and has lost $10,000,000.

"The 'Frisco' now is in receivership and so is the Rock Island," said the Senator.

Listed Stocks' Value Drops $600,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The value of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange declined more than $600,000,000 in May, the exchange reports.

A June 1 market value of $57,328,818,936 contrasted with $57,962,789,210 on May 1. On June 1, 1936, the aggregate market value of listed stocks was $49,998,732,557.

The average market value of listed shares June 1 was $41.27 compared with $41.80 May 1 and $37.35 June 1, 1936.

Stone & Webster Triples Share Earnings in Year

Net income of Stone & Webster Inc., for the 12 months ended on March 31 amounted to $733,554 after all deductions, including $41.000 federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1936. This was equal to 35 cents a share on 2,104,391 shares of capital stock. For the preceding 12 months net income totaled $251,525, or 12 cents a share.

Total revenue from subsidiaries in the last 12 months was $1,251,469, against $636.724 in the preceding period, and total earnings were $1,583,278, against $969,568 with profit on sales of securities included at $13,497, against $69,434.

Cash on March 31 was $2,388,058, against $2,037,836 a year before. Earned surplus was $258,039. against a deficit of $40,482.

National Cash Register Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—National Cash Register Company reported domestic orders totaled $2,905,000 compared with $3,070,125 in May, 1936.

Power Industry Has Rapid Expansion During Past Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Presenting a summary of the state of the electric utility industry and its progress in the past year, C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, in annual convention here, reported that the industry is now serving 26,400,000 customers, up 810,000 over the preceding year. Output of 111,300,000 kilowatt hours for the past 12 months was 15 per cent over the preceding similar period.

"Contrasted with the 15 per cent gain in energy output," said Mr. Kellogg, "gross earnings have increased but 8 per cent, due to lower average rates, and operating income has gained but 5 per cent, on account of rising costs. Besides higher pay roll and fuel costs, taxes have gone up 10 per cent, now representing 15 per cent of the gross earnings and about equaling what our stockholders receive."

More Construction

"Construction expenditures for 1937 are estimated at $475,000,000, compared with $290,000,000 for 1936. As usual, the major portion of this year's expenditure will be for distribution facilities, generating facilities representing less than a quarter of the total.

"Engineering developments of the past year have been of a striking although not revolutionary nature. Probably the most interesting item is the installation of "topping" turbines in existing generating plants. For the year 1936, out of 127 municipal elections involving a total population of 5,735,000, on the question of municipal ownership of electric utilities, only 49 elections involving 27 per cent of this population were favorable to municipal ownership, in the face of the most powerful propaganda machine the Government ever produced. The number of municipal electric plants established in this country in the four years ending 1936 was only 30, the smallest figure for any four-year period in the last 50 years."

Discussing the Tennessee Valley project, Mr. Kellogg said, "If the TVA followed the facts in the allocation of costs, it would make the TVA hydro power cost two and one half times as much as the same power could be made by steam, and the latter method would employ much more labor."

Reviews F. T. C. Inquiry

Addressing the institute on the subject of "A Study of the Public Utility Industry," Dean John T. Madden of the New York University School of Commerce gave a caustic review of the Federal Trade Commission investigation of the industry under Senate Resolution 83, which lasted eight years and produced 80 volumes of testimony, reports, and exhibits. He asserted that the Commission had failed to offset its totals of write-ups in the industry with the write-downs, and implied the possibility that were any such attempt at a "nut and bolt" valuation of the electric utility industry tried as the Interstate Commerce Commission tried on the railroads, the same quietus might be given to the watered-stock charge.

Discussing receiverships in the public utility industry between 1931 and 1936, Dean Madden pointed out that less than 2 per cent of the capitalization of the industry was involved in receiverships of operating companies, and only about one seventh of the holding company capitalization was so involved. He contrasted this with the record of the railroads, of which despite RFC loans over 20 per cent went into receivership, although the roads are under strict federal regulation.

A demonstration and discussion of "New Products From Research in the Electrical Industry" was made before the institute by Dr. L. W. Chubb, director of the research laboratories of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. Among these was an air cleaner which operates by electrostatic precipitation, charging with electricity the particles in the air too small to be filtered out, and then precipitating them out in a separate chamber.

Agencies Criticized

Discussing "The 'Fourth Branch' of Government," Bernard F. Weadock, vice-president and managing director of the institute, described the "legislation adopted by administrative agencies. We find in these administrative agencies," he said, "persons of strong bias, prejudice and zeal seemingly desirous to extend their powers and advance their theories and schemes without reference to the mandates of the legislative branch nor respect for interpretations of the judicial branch of the Government. They assert the right to exercise arbitrary judgment upon the constitutional rights of those subject to their jurisdiction. In many instances they are the drafters of their own laws. They lobby them through Congress. They fortify themselves with omnibus clauses framed to confer almost absolute powers upon their respective commissions or bodies. They inevitably seek the right to control by 'rule and regulation' the social, economic, and industrial life of the people.

"Their rules and regulations, orders and pronouncements do not take the form of a uniform law and publicized as such, but in many instances may be found buried in the archives of their commission and remain unknown to the general public. These rules and regulations are, in reality, a borrowing of legislative function in order that by such rules and regulations they may chisel their peculiar policies and individual theories into law. They evade judicial review and constitute themselves not only a court of inquiry but also a court of final adjudication."

Goldman Sachs Controlled Huge Empire, Says SEC

WASHINGTON (AP) — David Schenker, counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission, asserted that the Goldman Sachs Trading Corporation controlled or was able to exert substantial influence over a $1,694,494,103 industrial and financial empire in 1929.

Waddill Catchings of New York, who was president of the corporation at the time, denied that the control was exercised.

Mr. Catchings was questioned about the Trading corporation in connection with the commission's investigation of investment trusts. Mr. Schenker described the corporation as "one of the biggest investment trusts in the world." He said the empire under the corporation's influence was made up of 24 companies in which the corporation had proportionately small holdings.

Mr. Schenker's list of the 24 companies included 10 banks and securities affiliates with resources of $1,109,148,584, four insurance companies with resources of $80,134,016, two investment trusts with resources of $144,324,000, two mortgage and real estate companies with resources of $22,579,885, one public utility with resources of $240,540,542, two department stores with resources of $42,587,554 and three furniture, dairy and fishery companies with resources of $55,178,522.

Mr. Catchings later volunteered the statement that "I don't know of a single instance in which we asked one of these companies to do something and they refused."

The banker explained he and his associates advised the affiliated companies as they would any other clients, and said the Goldman Sachs partners "influenced" several other companies as much as those on Schenker's list, although owning much smaller percentages of stock.

"On this basis, you might say we controlled Chrysler Corporation because I was a Chrysler director," Mr. Catchings commented.

Walter Sachs, another partner in the banking firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co., which sponsored the Goldman Sachs Trading Corporation, also denied control of affiliated companies, particluarly the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York, in which the Trading Corporation owned 32 per cent of the stock.

Lincoln-Zephyr Production 50 P. C. Above 1936 Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — The Lincoln Motor Company has announced that production of Lincoln-Zephyr motorcars has just passed 22,000 units for the 1937 season, a figure nearly 50 per cent greater than the entire output of Lincoln-Zephyr cars during the 1936 season.

Export sales of Lincoln-Zephyr cars during the first four months of the year were up 50 per cent over the total in the corresponding period last year.

Numerous Large Bond Issues Are Filed With SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has received notice of issues of well over $100,000,000, following a lull in corporation financing and is regarded as indicating reassurance as to the quality of the money market.

Issues, involving the largest amount, were sought by the Union Electric Company of Missouri, subsidiary of the North American Company, which recently registered with the commission after withdrawing litigation in which it challenged the powers of the federal agency.

The Union Electric applied under the holding company act in connection with issuance of $80,000,000 of first mortgage and collateral trust bonds 3¾ per cent series, due 1962, and $15,000,000 on 3 per cent notes due 1940.

The New York Telephone Company filed a registration statement under the securities act of 1933 covering $25,000,000 of refunding mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds, series B, due July 1, 1967, and Standard Brands, Inc., of New York filed a similar statement covering the issuance of 200,000 shares of no par value cumulative preferred stock.

Eastern Real Estate Bonds Off 2½ P. C. in 5 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Eastern real estate bonds declined 2½ per cent during the first five months of 1937, according to the index of 250 bond issues compiled by the Eli T. Watson & Co., Inc.

The severest decline in types of properties affected hotel issues, which declined from an average bid of 42.5 on Jan. 2, 1937, to 38.4 on June 1, 1937, a decline of 9.6 per cent. Apartment hotels, apartment houses and office buildings also registered declines of from 2.5 to 2.7 per cent, while theater issues were the only type to show an increase, rising from an average bid of 73.3 on Jan. 2, 1937, to 74.2 on June 1, 1937, a percentage gain of 1.2 per cent.

Of the cities in which the underlying properties are located, Boston, for the five-month period, showed a gain of 7.6 per cent. Other gains ranging from .9 per cent to 1.9 per cent were registered by Pittsburgh, Washington and Westchester Counties. The other five cities covered by the index showed losses for the five months' period ranging from 3.6 per cent for Brooklyn, to 6.9 per cent for Philadelphia. The 123 New York City issues included in the index showed a decline of 4.5 per cent.

Gets Philadelphia Car Bid

NEW YORK (AP)—Pressed Steel Car Co. of New York was low bidder for a contract to construct 50 all-steel subway cars for use in Philadelphia. The concern submitted a bid of $1,575,000 to the Department of Transit.

U. S. Gold Policy Holds Unchanged, President Insists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—President Roosevelt today said once more that the Government's gold policy will remain unchanged despite the continued heavy inflow from abroad. He denied all knowledge of a statement on gold from the nations of the tripartite monetary agreement, and in forceful language advised his inquirers "not to worry about gold."

Coupled with yesterday's new borrowing, which indicates among other things that the Government's gold purchase program will continue to make heavy drains on treasury balances, the statement itself is expected to serve as a reassuring factor to the jittery London gold market.

All-Time Record

Today's Treasury balance showed that the American gold reserve stands at $12,026,949,106.18 — the greatest accumulation of the yellow metal ever held by any Government in the history of the world. It is over $2,000,000,000 more than the figure a year ago, $10,407,332,072.23. The total inactive gold now held by the Treasury today comes to $795,615,981.69, with today's purchase announced at $1,754,007.85.

Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of borrowing of $500,000,000 in new money came somewhat as a surprise to Washington, coupled with $300,000,000 to be used for refunding maturing discount bills. The addition of another half-billion to the public debt will raise that total from its present staggering height of $35,273,622,353.40. Though revenues are expected to run high this month, because of the June 15 tax collections, the Treasury's working balances are down to $500,862,207.08, which compares with $1,880,327,433.68 a year ago.

The enlargement of the working balance by projected new borrowing ise held to be another indication that gold sterilization at the present price level will continue. A total of at elast $1,000,000,000 in the inactive gold hoard is expected by Aug. 1. With the Treasury's gold stock passing $12,000,000,000 the United States has about half of the monetary gold of the planet.

Despite this appearance of wealth, Uncle Sam's fiscal difficulties are also reflected in the new Treasury borrowing. The deficit for the first 11 months of this fiscal year totals $2,401,471,157.98 as against $2,976,051,867.57 last year. This despite the fact that 1937 manifestly has been a period of recovery.

Although the need for emergency relief is demonstrably less this year than last, the Treasury has thus far—up to June 2—disbursed $863,337,060.57. This compares with $6,585,304,841.99 last year. Moreover, last year's figures include $392,636,650 for debt retirement. And also repayments to federal lending agencies, which are subtracted from expenditres under the Treasury's bookkeeping system, have been greater this year by some $150,000,000.

All of this means that Uncle Sam is spending at an appreciably faster rate this year than last. To a considerable extent, this spending is balanced by greater revenues this year. Receipts in today's Treasury balance stood at $4,461,865,902.59 as against $3,609,252,974.42 a year ago. About $200,000,000 of this higher total came from Social Security taxes, and about $500,000,000 from higher-yielding income taxes.

From such calculations, the motives behind the new Treasury borrowing are apparent.

March Employment Gains Bring Total Near Recovery High

NEW YORK—Employment gains in the United States in March increased the total number of workers to 41,698,000 compared with 41,193,000 in February, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Except for December, 1936, when the total number of persons employed was 14,916,000 as a result of the temporary seasonal expansion of retail trade, the March figure was the highest for the recovery movement.

There were 2,634,000 more people employed in March than in the same month last year and 8,433,000 more people employed than at the low for the depression in March, 1933, when the number employed was only 33,265,000. As compared with the employment of 44,162,000 persons in March of the pre-depression year 1929, the March, 1937, figure was smaller by only 2,464,000 persons.

Despite this relatively small decrease from the pre-depression employment figure, the institute points out, there were still 9,621,000 persons unemployed in the United States in March of the present year. This comparatively large unemployment figure is accounted for by the fact that a considerable number of people were unemployed in 1929, and that there has been a substantial increase in the supply of workers since 1929 as the result of the gain in population. In March, 1929, there were 3,951,000 persons unemployed.

Unemployment in March of the present year, however, was smaller than in any preceding month of the recovery movement with the exception of last December, when the number of unemployed persons was 9,313,000.

Addressograph-Multigraph Increases Net Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — The Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation reported net profit for the first four months of this year amounting to $757,646, after deductions for depreciation, Federal income tax and other charges. This is equal to $1 each on the 753,592 shares of capital stock and compares with $470,721,- or 63 cents a share, earned on 746,313 shares in the like period of 1936.

Auto Retail Sales Break All Records

By the Associated Press

Detroit

Retail sales of 1,502,963 passengers cars and trucks in the first four months of 1937, topping the record of any previous corresponding period in the motorcar industry, were reported to the Automobile Manufacturers Association meeting here. The figures do not include sales of the Ford Motor Company.

The highest previous number of sales in the first four months of any year, the association reported, was 1,480,031 units in 1931. This year's sales were reported as 13 per cent above those for the same period in 1936.

Excess Reserves Decline $80,000,000 For June 2 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported its holdings of government securities remained unchanged during the week ended June 2.

It was the second consecutive week the Board stayed out of the Federal security market, leaving total holdings of government issues unchanged at $2,526,000,000.

During April and part of May, the board acquired almost $100,000,000 in Federal securities to steady the market.

The Board report today estimated member bank excess reserves at $860,000,000 on June 2, a decrease of $80,000,000 for the week.

This drop in banks' supply of lendable money resulted largely from an outflow of funds into circulation.

Money in circulation increased $88,000,000 for the week to $6,487,000,000 or $534,000,000 over the same week last year.

Gold stocks, increasing $50,000,000 for the week, established a new record high at $12,027,000,000 or $1,618,000,000 over the same week last year.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and treasury cash amounted to $796,000,000 on June 2, an increase of $50,000,000 for the week.

Confusion About Patman Act Said To Be Unjustified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Industry has been more confused about the Robinson-Patman than the facts justify according to Judge Edwin Lamar Davis, member of the Federal Trade Commission, in an address before delegates to the National Conference of Sales Executives here.

"Industry and business are suffering from entirely too much apprehension and misinformation about the Robinson-Patman Act," he stated. "Industry is much more confused than the facts justify. It has a case of jitters which it need not have. That atmosphere with respect to the Robinson-Patman Act has been cleared considerably."

Judge Davis said that possibly some sections of the act are too wordy and unscientifically written, but on the whole its intent is clear —intending simply to insure that each member of an industry treat all his customers alike so that there is no discrimination in favor of one and against another.

"The Federal Trade Commission has been proceeding cautiously with respect to enforcing provisions of the act," he continued. "We have issued twenty-one complaints as test cases. We have endeavored to cover all provisions of the act in these test cases and we believe that when they are decided the entire situation will be clarified."

"We prefer to settle complaints of unfair trade practices or unfair competition amicably with the persons and companies involved," he continued. "We have settled 85 per cent of the cases where our intervention was justified without having to institute formal action.

Tax Collections Up Sharply in Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—Revenue Minister J. L. Ilsley reported a net increase of $16,881,247 in income tax collections for the two months ended with May, 1937, as compared with the same period in 1936.

The respective totals were $76,568,973 and $59,687,726.

Eastern Co-operative Wholesale

NEW YORK (AP)—L. E. Woodcock, manager of the Eastern Co-operative Wholesale, Inc., reported the organization showed an 86 per cent increase in volume of sales for the first four months of 1937, compared with the same period of 1936. Total sales for the 1937 quarter amounted to $160,900, compared with $85,482 last year.

May Construction In South 85 P. C. Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — Southern construction contracts in May reached a new monthly high total for 1937, rising to $81,817,000, according to Manufacturers Record.

Awards in May were 6 per cent ahead of the preceding month, continues the survey, and represented a gain of over 85 per cent compared with May a year ago. Work placed under way so far this year amounts to $348,598,000, a slightly lower figure than the awards in the similar period of 1936.

Public Building Rises

"Public building awards mounted to $24,161,000, a $14,000,000 increase over the figure for April. Highway contracts, totaling $18,507,000, maintained about the same pace as that set in April and showed a substantial advance over May, 1936," says the survey.

"Private building decreased. Dwelling construction, strongly supported by apartment and hotel building and store work, accounted for most of May's private building total of $17,954,000, which showed a shrinkage of about 31 per cent from April when such work surpassed all its previous levels for any month since the first of last year.

"Industrial projects, for which $15,748,000 in contracts were announced in May, fell almost $5,000,000 from April's total, but amounted to twice the amount of new plants and improvements undertaken in May of 1936. Among the important awards was that for the $2,000,000 expansion at the Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant near Baltimore.

"National Container Corporation's announcement of final consummation of negotiations for a site at Jacksonville, Fla., and formal award for its proposed $3,000,000 plant pointed to additional activity in southern paper mill construction," continues the report.

New Newsprint Mill

"An early start on the $5,000,000 newsprint mill in East Texas was also indicated as reports circulated on a possible definite location, as well as on a $1,500,000 enlargement of the recently completed Houston plant of the Champion Paper and Fibre Company.

"Prospective industrial awards in May totaled $30,229,000. About $500,000 of filling station work is included in this figure. This is under previous months' figures and the tremendous industrial expansion prominent during the past six months or so.

"However, there is a long list of proposed plants, such as the $1,000,000 bottling unit at Louisville for Joseph E. Seagram and Sons Company, a $1,000,000 refinery at Portland, Texas, for Sinclair Refining Company, a $700,000 cigarette plant at Richmond, Va., for Phillip Morris & Co., Ltd.; a $2,125,000 addition to the Smith's Bluff, Texas, refinery of the Pure Oil Company; the $500,000 new unit for Owens-Illinois Can Company at St. Louis, and the $500,000 oil tool manufactory for Houston by Bryon-Jackson Company," concludes the survey.

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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	750,000
Previous day	551,700
1937 vol. to date	214,987,084
1936 vol. to date	242,918,603

Market Picks Up Modest Support In Late Trading

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—After drifting moderately downward most of the time, stocks picked up modest support in today's later market dealings.

Many early declines of fractions to around a point were cancelled or replaced with minor gains near the final hour. Numerous issues, however, were in arrears and the volume was one of the smallest in the past two years. Transfers were at the rate of about 750,000 shares.

Some Motors Drop

Shares inclined to back water the greater part of the day included Republic Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Goodrich, Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, Western Union, American Water Works, North American, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Standard Oil of N. J., American Can, General Electric, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, Santa Fe, Borg Warner and Woolworth.

A boosted dividend gave Briggs Mfg. a lift and Electric Auto-Lite improved. Resistant were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Inland Steel, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Electric Power & Light, Westinghouse, Standard Oil of California, Atlantic Refining, Loew's Continental Oil, Zenith Radio, Boeing and Pennsylvania.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit issues fell to new bottoms as the company encountered new labor difficulties.

Bonds Are Steady

The bond market slid along steadily in a narrow price groove today.

Small gains were scored by Allegheny stamped 5s of 1950, Anaconda Copper 4½s, Santa Fe 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, Great Northern 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Loew's 3½s, Remington Rand 4¼s and Texas Corp. 3½s.

Slightly lower were St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New Haven 6s, North American 5s and Southern Railway 4s.

The U. S. Government division improved a little, with demand centering on Treasury 3s, the 2¾s of 1951 and the 2½s.

In the foreign list limited gains in Brazil 6½s and German 7s contrasted with slight recessions in Italian 7s and Buenos Aires 4½s.

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Uneven price swings, mostly higher, dotted a moderately active curb market today.

Most changes were fractional, although a number of normally less active shares swerved sharply upward late in the session. Pepperell sprinted nearly 7 points higher and Niles-Bement-Pond gained more than 2½. Great Atlantic & Pacific added a point or so.

Working the other way were Montgomery Ward "A," off nearly 2 points; Celluloid off about 1, and Gulf Oil down a major fraction.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous rates as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.92¾	$4.92¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.92⅞	4.92⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0445½	.0445	$
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2283	.2282	$
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4008	.4007	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5499	.5497	$
Sweden—krona	.2540	.2538	.4537
Norway—krone	.2476	.2473	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2199	.2197	.4537
Spain—peseta	.†	.†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch via—crown	.0319	.0319	$
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1999	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso¶	.3045	.3050	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0655	.0653	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru-sol	.2550	.2550	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5825‡	.5850‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2870	.2870	.8440
India—rupee	.3721	.3719	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5517	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3044	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2985	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5775	.5775	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5018	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 2: Receipts, $119,500,570; expenditures, $74,061,760; balance, $1,791,247,383; customs receipts for the month, $3,271,194. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,461,865,903; expenditures, $6,863,337,061, including $2,-619,931,143, of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,401,471,158; gross debt, $35,273,622,353, an increase of $60,814,363 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,026,949,106, including $795,-615,982 of inactive gold.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stocks steadied today after an unsettled forenoon session. Industrials, trans-Atlantics and gilt-edged issues were quiet.

Paris: Price changes were mixed on the Bourse today. Industrial issues closed firm while Government bonds continued easy.

Liverpool: Cotton ended quiet, 1 to 4 points lower under hedging against foreign cotton and scattered liquidation. There was uneasiness over widening gold parities. Some spot house covering in near-by positions appeared on the decline.

City of Porto Alegre Bonds

NEW YORK—Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., as special agent, is notifying holders of City of Porto Alegre (United States of Brazil) 40-year 8 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, external loan of 1921, that funds have been deposited with them sufficient to make a payment, in lawful currency of the United States of America, of 32½ per cent of the face amount of the coupons due June 1, 1937, amounting to $13 for each $40 coupon and $6.50 for each $20 coupon.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	46½	46½	46½	
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	73	73	73	+ ½
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	3	16½	16½	16½	
28⅝	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅜
36	29¾	Addressog (.60g)	3	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ¾
4⅜	2⅛	Advance Rume	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
80¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	17	71	69½	71	+1¼
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 2
15¾	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	32	12⅛	11¾	12	
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	14	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	2	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	45	44½	44½	—1
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
52⅛	35	Alleg pr pf	1	39	39	39	— ¾
45⅝	31¼	Alleg Steel (.80g)	13	35	32½	35	+2½
27⅞	19	Allen Industr (1)	1	19	19	19	Jun 2
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	229⅜	228	229⅜	— ⅜
33⅛	21⅝	Allied Mills (2g)	10	24	23¼	24½	+1¼
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	22	17⅝	16⅞	17¼	+ ½
85	76	Allied St pf (5)	9	78	76½	76½	Jun 3
83½	57½	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅜g)	12	60½	59¼	60½	+1⅛
39¾	27½	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	28	27¾	28	M'y25
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	40¼	39½	40¼	+1¼
1147⅜	90	Amerada (2)	4	94	93	94	— ⅜
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	3	92	91	92	Jun 2
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (½R)	5	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅜
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	12	62	61½	62	+ ½
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	2	98	97	97	—1⅛
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	156	156	156	—1
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	7	57	55	57	+1¾
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	91	91	91	M'y24
31⅛	30¼	Am Ch & Chl n (½g)	72	32⅛	30¼	32⅛	+ ⅛
148	115	Am Ch & O pf (5)	2	139	135	139	+4
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103½	103½	103½	—1½
23⅜	13⅝	Am Colortype	2	16	16	16	Jun 3
30¾	22⅜	Am Coml Alco	7	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ¾
33⅜	25¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	2	27	26¾	27	
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13¾	7⅛	Am & For Pow	11	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & F P $6 pf	4	40	40	40	Jun 3
68⅞	45	Am & F P $7 pf	3	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
38½	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	8	7¾	7¾	7½	+ ¼
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)		41	41	41	
52⅜	42	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	4	43	43	43	+ ½
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	*2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
17¾	13⅛	Am Internat	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
58⅞	42½	Am Loco	5	44½	44	44½	+ ½
125	107	Am Loco pf	2	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Jun 1
29⅜	20½	Am M & Fdy (½g)	8	20¼	20¼	20½	— ½
13⅜	9	Am M & Met (.45g)	4	9⅛	9	9	
68⅞	45½	Am Met (¼g)	4	50	49¾	49¾	— ¼
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	112½	112½	112½	Jun 3
16½	8⅛	Am Pow & Lt	43	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
87½	53	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	4	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ¾
72½	43¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	10	48½	48	48½	+ ⅛
29½	20½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	38	22	21½	22	+ ⅝
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	39	35⅞	34⅝	35⅞	+ ⅞
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	Jun 3
29	22¼	Am Seating	14	25½	25½	25½	
105¾	79⅜	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	47	90⅜	88¼	90⅝	+1⅜
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	145	145	145	Jun 2
67½	56½	Am Snuff (3a)	5	57	56½	5	Jun 2
73¼	48⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	31	55¼	54½	54⅞	+ ⅝
26½	18¼	Am Stores (2)	1	18	17	17¼	—1
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	45½	45½	45½	M'y28
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	*1	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	Jun 3
25⅞	14⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jun 3
187	160½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	167	166¼	167	+ ⅛
99	74¼	Am Tob (5)		78	77½	77½	
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	15	79½	78¼	79½	+1½
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	136¼	136	136¼	+ ¼
20⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	18	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
29½	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	28	18	17½	18	— ⅛
107	94	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	94	94	94	Jun 1
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	1	9	9	9	
79	59¾	Am Wool pf (2k)	2	62	61¼	62	Jun 3
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	10	12¾	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅜
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼R)		56½	56½	56½	—1½
69⅛	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	*177	54⅜	52⅜	54¼	+1½
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	82	82	82	Jun 3
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	2	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	23	23	23	M'y27
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	M'y25
46	40	Arch-D-M (1g)	1	41	41	41	Jun 2
111	103¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	Jun 3
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	54	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	3	93½	93	93½	+ ⅜
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)		105	105	105	M'y27
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	19	68	64½	68	+4¼
16¼	11½	Arnold-Const (¾R)	10	12⅝	12	12¼	+ ⅜
17⅜	10	Artloom	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	10	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
101	89½	Asd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	89½	89½	89½	Jun 3
125	112	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¾
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	29	84½	82¼	84½	+1¼
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	4	99½	99¼	99¼	— ⅜
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	16	50½	50	50½	+ ⅛
29	18	Atl G & W In	1	19	19	19	Jun 3
30	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	0⅛	30⅛	30⅛	Jun 2
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	18	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ½
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	+ ¼
18½	15⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	9	15¼	15¼	15¼	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	50½	50½	50½	
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	70¼	70	70	— ¼
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
36¾	21⅞	Auburn Auto	8	22½	22½	22½	
9½	6	Aust Nich	3	6	6	6	M'y27
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	17	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ¼

—B—

11¼	5⅞	Baldwin Loc	67	5⅞	5¾	5½	— ½
9½	5	Baldwin Loc asd	45	5⅛	4¾	5	
120	82	Baldwin Loc pf	2	86	86	86	+4
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	M'y28
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	42	31¼	30⅜	31⅛	+ ⅞
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	36	34½	36	+2
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	42	42	42	Jun 3
43⅜	29⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	19	31	30	31	+1
32	23¼	Barker Bros	2	26½	26⅛	26½	
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	15	27	26½	26¾	
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
28¾	22⅛	Beatrice Cr (1g)	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jun 3
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103	103	103	Jun 1
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	109	109	109	Jun 2
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y18
30½	19⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	7	20⅜	20	20¼	
26½	18¼	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	1	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	49	49	49	—2¼
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	58	86¼	84¼	86¼	+2
120	78½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	118½	118⅜	119½	+ ¼
167	160½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	115	115	115	+1
1294½	1154	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Jun 3
54½	36½	Black & Deck (¾g)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	*15	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+1⅛
49¾	31⅝	Boeing Airpl	16	35	34⅜	35	+ ¾
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	9	42½	42	42½	Jun 3
28	23½	Borden (1.60)	14	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ½
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner	29	46½	45	46½	+ ⅜
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	11¾	11½	11¾	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Botany C M A	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23¼	15	Bridgept Br (.40g)	76	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ½
59⅞	41	Briggs Mfg (½g)	18	45¼	43¼	45¼	+3
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	*1	45¼	45¼	45¼	
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	42	42	42	Jun 2
	8	Bklyn & Qu T	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun 3
38½	17⅜	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—1⅜
53	23	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	73	23	21	22¾	— ¼
102¼	70	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	9	66¼	65¾	65¾	—4¼
52⅝	30	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	17	30	29½	30	
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	46	46	46	M'y28
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	4	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ⅜
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	8	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
14⅜	8⅝	Budd Mfg	21	9	8¾	8⅞	
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	75	75	75	M'y22
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	5	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	5	34½	34	34½	— ½
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	4	55	13½	55	+1½
35⅝	25⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	4	26	25½	26	+ ¼
11⅜	7	Bush Term	3	7	7	7	— ¼
39	26	Bush T 7% deb	1	26	26	26	Jun 1
18¼	13½	Butler Bros. (.60)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	12	5¾	5½	5¾	
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	6	23	22⅞	23	+ ½
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	3	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅞

—C—

48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	37¼	37	37	Jun 1
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y24
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	24	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	16	15	14½	15	+ ½
37⅜	26	Campbell Wy (1)	10	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	14	28½	27⅝	28⅜	+ ⅞
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	49	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
61½	45	Cann Mills (½g)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
18½	14⅛	Cap Adm A	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun 3
35⅜	34½	Carpenter Stl (.35g)	3	34	34	34	— ½
9½	7	Carriers & G (.05g)	1	8	8	8	Jun 3
176½	138	Case (J I)	14	170	164	170	+6
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	10	93½	93¼	93¼	+ ½
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (1½g)	81	40½	39⅛	40	+ ⅝
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	4	113½	113	113½	+ ½
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	8	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ⅛
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	33⅜	33	33⅜	
12⅝	7⅛	Cent Fdy	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
41¾	18	Cent R R NJ	2	21	21	21	+ ½
24¾	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	—1⅛
14½	10	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10	10	10	
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	13	68¼	66	68¼	+2¾
23⅜	14½	Certain-teed	9	17	16½	17	+ ⅝
60½	35½	Champ Pap & F (1a)	2	58¼	57½	57½	
48	16⅞	Checker Cab	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
68⅞	54⅜	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	14	58½	57⅝	58½	+ ⅞
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	Jun 1
90½	77	Ches Corp (3)	2	77	77	77	Jun 3
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y26
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	9	9	9	Jun 3
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	11	4	4	4	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ½
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
18¼	12	Chi Gt West pf	4	12½	2¼	12¼	
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	5	25⅞	25½	25¾	
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
7¼	4¼	Chi M St P & P pf	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
33	21	Chi Pneu T	3	24¾	24	24¾	+ ¾
10½	5⅝	Chi Pneu T pf (7½R)	1	55	55	55	Jun 3
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 3
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	6	6	6	6	Jun 1
10⅛	6¼	C R I & P 7% pf	18	6¾	5⅞	6¼	
27½	16	Chi Yell Cab (2)		17½	16	16	Jun 3
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
15⅞	12⅛	Childs Co	2	12¾	12½	12¾	
135¼	106½	Chrysler (3½g)	50	114⅛	111	114	+1¾
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	6	19	19	19	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	7	City Stores	7	7¾	7½	7¾	Jun 2
40¼	32½	Clark Equip (1.60)	4	38	36⅞	38	+1¾
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	3	42	41	42	+2
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	7	92¾	91	92	+1
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	3	158	155⅞	158	—3
58¼	37	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58½	58	58	M'y14
25¾	19½	Colg-Palm (½)	8	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Jun 1
62¾	50	Coll & Atk (2a)	1	52	52	52	+1¼
51⅞	33	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	35½	35⅛	35⅛	Jun 2
20⅞	11⅛	Colum G&E (.20g)	32	12	11¾	11⅞	— ¼
108	85¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	85¾	85¾	85¾	Jun 2
39½	31	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	2	33¼	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
46⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾k)	2	42	42	42	Jun 2
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	2	118	118	118	+4¼
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	9	63	61¼	63	+ ¾
114	100⅛	Coml Crd pf (4½)	2	106	106	106	Jun 3
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	67¼	66¼	67	
20	103⅞	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	6	106	105½	105½	— 1¼
21¼	13½	Coml Solv (.60a)	53	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2	Comwlth & Sou	47	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
75⅝	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	4	52	51	51	Jun 3
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun 2
45½	35¾	Congoleum-N (2)	2	36½	36½	36½	
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y21
18⅞	11½	Consol Cigar	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅝
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	6	10¾	10½	10¾	Jun 1
49⅞	34	Con Edis (1g)	18	35⅜	34⅞	35	— ½
108	103	Con Edis pf (5)	7	103⅝	103½	103½	
5¾	3	Con Film	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
18¾	12¼	Con Film pf	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	4	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (.80)	63	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	*1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	M'y21
109⅜	5½	Con RR Cuba pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 2
1⅝	⅝	Con Text	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	20⅝	Contnr Corp (1.20)	51	28⅝	27¾	28⅝	+ ⅝
37⅜	21¾	Cont Bak A	2	22½	22	22	Jun 3
5¼	2⅜	Cont Bak B	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
109¾	87	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	87½	87	87	Jun 2
69½	30⅝	Con Can (3)	9	54¼	54¼	54½	— ⅜
25¾	19¾	Cont Dia Fib (1g)	5	21	21	21	
42¾	35⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	29	36⅜	36	36¼	
3⅞	2	Cont Mot	49	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅜
47

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal Bonds Higher—Corporate Liens Firm—Curb Improves •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:0
5 4¼s '47-52	106.20	106.20	106.20
6 4s '44-54	111.16	111.16	111.16
1 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	106.14	106.14	106.14
29 3¼s '44-46	106.15	106.13	106.13
10 3⅛s '46-49	104.27	104.27	104.27
102 3s '46-48	104.11	104.10	104.11
6 3s '51-55	102.26	102.23	102.26
10 2⅞s '55-60	100.22	100.21	100.22
8 2¾s '45-47	102.30	102.29	102.29
1 2¾s '48-51	100.23	100.23	100.23
5 2¾s '51-54	99.26	99.26	99.26
9 2¾s '56-59	99.20	99.19	99.20
35 2½s '49-53	97.28	97.26	97.26

Federal Farm Mortgage

12 3s '49	102.14	102.11	102.14
5 3¼s '64	103	103	103

Home Owners' Loan

7 3s A '52	102.2	102.1	102.1
94 2¾s '49	100.10	100.9	100.9
18 2¼s '42-44	99.29	99.29	99.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Alleghany 5s '44	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Alleghany 5s '49	93½	93	93½
17 Alleghany 5s '50 st	63	63	63
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97½	97½	97½
3 Am & or P 5s 2030	77½	77⅜	77½
5 Am&Chem 5½s '49	106¾	106⅝	106¾
14 Am Int 5½s '49	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
13 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
21 Am T&T 3½s '66	99	98⅞	98⅞
2 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	105¼	105	105
16 Am T&T 3½s '61	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
12 Ang C Nitra deb '67	34⅛	34	34
2 A Ath Del 4s '57	97½	97½	97½
3 Arm Del 4s '55	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Armstrong C 4s '50	106	105¾	106
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
20 AT&SF 4s '95	110½	109¾	110½
4 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	108	108	108
6 AT&SF 4s 1905-'55	106½	106½	106½
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-'55	106	106	106
2 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Atl Knox&Cin 4s '55	112	112	112
2 A C Line 1st4s 52	102⅝	102½	102½
1 A C Line 4½s 64	92	92	92
3 A C Line 5s 45	104½	104½	104½
5 Atl & Dan 1st4s48	48	48	48
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	46	45½	45½
3 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	75	75	75
6 B&O rfg 6s 95	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜
5 B&O rfg 5s 95	85	84½	84½
15 B & O 5s 96 P	84⅝	84½	84½
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	84½	84½	84½
19 B&O cv 4½s 60	75¼	75	75
3 B&O 4s 48	106½	106¼	106¼
8 B&O4sPLE&cWV 41	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
1 B&O 5s S W 50	104⅝	104½	104½
4 Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	106½	106¼	106½
7 Bang & Ar4s cv 51 st	111	111	111
3 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	111½	111½	111½
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	125	125	125
10 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10 Beth Stl 3½s 52	95¾	95⅝	95⅞
7 BostonMe 5s 55	84½	83⅝	83⅝
13 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	100½	100¼	100½
57 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	88¾	88	88
1 Bkly UnElist 5s 50	106	106	106
29 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	95½	95	95
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Buf R & P 4½s '57	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Bush Term 5s '55	62½	62½	62½
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	65	64	65
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113½	113½	113½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112¼	112¼	112¼
9 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	124	124	124
5 Can Pac 5s '54	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	104½	104½	104½
4 Can Pac 4½s 60	103	102⅞	103
20 Can Pac 4s perp	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Can C & O 5s '38	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	18	18	18
5 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	101¼	100¾	101¼
8 Cen New Eng 4s '61	71½	71½	71½
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	98½	98	98
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4 Cen R R N J 5s '87	58	56⅞	58
3 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	51	51	51
2 ChampionP&P 4s?4s50	105¾	105¾	105¾
14 C & D 3½s '96 D	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	107½	107½	107½
5 C&O 4½s '92	122	121¾	122
10 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96⅞	96¾	96¾
5 C&O Alton 3s '49	55½	55½	55¾
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	116	116	116
1 C&I&Q 4½s '77	111½	111½	111½
3 CB&Q 4 s Ill '49	111	111	111
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	107¾	107¾	107¾
14 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	39	39	39
50 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	42⅝	42¼	42⅝
2 Chi I & L 6s '47	30	29½	29½
2 CM&StP 4½s '89C	58½	58½	58½
83 CMSP & Pac 7s '57	28¼	27¾	28¼
37 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	9¼	9	9
10 Chi & N W 6½s '36	45	45	45
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	41	41	41
22 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	17½	16¾	17½
19 Ch&NW4½s 2037	25	24½	25
1 Chi&NW 4s '87	38½	38½	38½
3 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	19½	19½	19½
20 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	11½	11½	11½
7 CRI&P 4s '88	34½	34½	34½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	17	17	17
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
10 Chi Un Sta 3½s '51	104	104	104
5 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
15 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	100⅛	100	100⅛
1 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	107½	107½	107½
13 CCC&StL 4½s '77	94¾	94¾	94¾
15 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	106⅜	106¼	106¼
34 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	102	102	102
1 Col & So 4½s '80	61	61	61
2 Colombia G 5s '52 Ap	101	101	101
6 Colombia G 5s 1961	98¾	98⅜	98⅜
19 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'48	102⅛	102	102
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	104	104	104
3 Con Coal Del 5s '60	68	68	68
18 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅛	105	105⅛
27 Con Oil 3½s '51	101¼	100¾	101¼
11 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103	102⅝	102⅝
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	104	104	104
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100½	100½	100½
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	48½	48½	48½
1 Cuba RR 5s '52	50	50	50
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91½	91⅛	91½
12 D&RG 4½s '36	29	28¾	29
34 D&RG 4s '36	28¾	28½	28½
5 D&RG West 5s '55	15½	15½	15½
1 D&RG W 5s '55 Asd	15⅞	15⅞	15Q
4 D&RG West 5s '78	23¾	23½	23¾
2 Det Ed 5s '52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109½	109¼	109½
18 Erie rfg 5s '67	78¾	78½	78¾
44 Erie rfg 5s '75	78	77⅞	78
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	99½	99½	99½
11 Erie gen lien 4s '96	83	83	83
8 Erie cv 4s '53 B	82	82	82
17 Fairbanks M 4s '56	101¾	101⅜	101¾
4 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103½	103½	103½
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42	102¼	102¼	102¼
36 Fla E Cst 5s '74	12¾	12½	12¾
8 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101	101	101
10 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
26 Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s'51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	82½	82	82
5 Goodrich 4¼s'56	100½	100¼	100⅜
5 Goodrich 5s 45	105	104¾	104¾
1 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
7 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	105	104½	104¾
23 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	110¼	110¼	110¼
13 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	93¾	93¼	93¾
9 Gulf St Util 4s'66	101½	101⅜	101½
10 Gulf St Util 4½s'46	103½	103½	103½
6 Hiram Walker 4½s'45	105¼	105	105¼
14 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	90½	89¼	90½
15 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
9 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	46¾	45½	46¾
6 Huds Co Gas 5s'49	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
23 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	65	64⅞	65
6 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	26	25½	25½
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
15 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	72	72	72
3 Ill Cen 4s'52	86¼	86⅛	86⅛
1 Ill Cen 4s'53	80	80	80
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63	77⅛	77⅛	76⅞
3 Inland Stl 3¼s'61	105½	105½	105½
3 Interb R Tr 7s'32	66½	66½	66½
4 Interb R Tr 6s'32	21½	21½	21½
81 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	63	61¼	62
20 Interlake Iron 4s'47	98	98	98
2 Int Ctl Nor 1st 6s'52	34	34	34
12 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	32	31¾	31¾
76 Int Hydro El 6s '44	78	76¼	78
11 Int Paper 5s '47	101¾	101⅜	101¾
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	85	85	85
14 Int Rys Cen Am 5s'39	83½	83	83
12 Int T & T 4½s '52	69	68	68
14 Int T & T 5s '55	74¼	74	74
7 James F & Clea 4s '59	94½	94½	94½
3 Jones & Lau St4¼s'61	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 K C South 5s '50	88	88	88
18 K C South 5s '50	88½	86	86
1 K C Term 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
1 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Keith B F 6s '46	98½	98½	98½
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
26 Lac Gas 5½s '53	61	60½	60½
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	60½	60½	60½
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
2 Lake Erie & W 3s '47	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	101½	101½	101½
12 Lautaro Nit inc '75	33¼	33¼	33¼
2 Leh C & N 4½s '54 A	95½	95½	95½
2 Leh C & N 4½s '54 C	95	95	95
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	95	95	95
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	71	71	71
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	64	63⅞	63¾
2 Leh Val HTerm5s54	98½	98½	98½
5 Loews 3½s 46	99½	99⅜	99½
5 Long Isl rfg 5s40st	103	103	103
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	93¼	92¾	93¼
13 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104⅞	104½	104½
5 Louis & N 4s 40	106¾	106½	106¾
3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	98½	98½	98½
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92¼	92¼	92¼
7 LouisvN&So 3½s 52	97½	97	97
22 Maine Cen 4½s 60	80	70½	80
20 Manhat Ry 4s 90	33¾	33⅜	33⅝
29 Manhat Ry 4s90ct	28	27¼	27¼
3 McKes&Rob 5½s50	104	103¾	104
4 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	104	104	104
1 Met Sd 4½s 68	101	101	101
5 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	55	55	55
2 MilElRv&L 5s '61 B	101½	101	101½
4 Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	101¾	101¼	101¾
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	22½	22¼	22½
27 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	76¼	75¾	76¼
35 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	68	67¾	67¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	71	71	71
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	85½	85½	85½
16 M-K Tex 4s '62 B	65½	65¼	65½
2 Mo Pac 5½s 49	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
30 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	39⅝	39¼	39⅝
47 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	39½	39¼	39⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	37	37	37
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	39½	39½	39½
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	89½	89½	89½
3 Mob & Oh 5s '38	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞
3 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	102⅝	102⅞	102⅞
5 MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Mont Pow 3¾s'65	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	97½	97	97
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	97	97	97
7 Mor&Essex3½s2000	90⅞	90½	90⅞
4 Namm & Son 6s '43	101½	101¼	101¼
20 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
27 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105¾	105¼	105¼
10 Natl Steel 4s '65	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
2 N Eng RR 5s '45	65	65	65
2 NJ Pow&L 4⅛s '60	106½	106½	106½
5 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	92½	92	92
26 N Orl Term 4s '53	92	91¾	91¾
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	51½	51½	51½
3 NY&Q'nsE&P 3½s '65	103½	103½	103½
1 NYC cv 6s '44	102½	102½	102
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97	96¾	96¾
38 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89	88⅝	88⅝
29 NYC cn 4s '98	97½	97⅛	97½
48 NYC 3½s '52	100	100	100
23 NYC 3½s '46	101⅞	101½	101½
11 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝
7 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝
7 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
4 NYCs&StL 5½s8 '74A	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
34 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	87½	87	87½
1 NY Dock Co 5s '38	58	58	58
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	60½	60½	60½
1 NY Ediso 3¼s '65	100	100	100
4 NY Edis 3¼s '66	100	100	100
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	113	113	113
5 NY Lack&W 4 '73	95	95	95
8 NYNH&H cn 4s '56	39¾	39	39
8 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	23	22¾	23
2 NY Q C & W rfg 5s	15½	15½	15½
7 NY Steam 5s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 NY Steam 5s '51	105	105	105
7 NY Tel 4½s '39	107⅜	107	107⅜
4 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	90	90	90
2 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	15½	15¼	15¼
5 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	102¼	101¾	102
1 Norfolk&So 5s '41	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 Norf Sou 5s '61A	30	29¾	29¾
9 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	103	103	103
6 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	102½	102¼	102¼
9 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111½	111⅜	111⅜
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	103	103	103
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 D	97	96¾	97
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	103½	105½	105½
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73¾	73¾	73¾
7 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104⅞
2 Oh Pub Svc 7½s '46	112	112	112
3 Ontario Tran 5s '45	108	111½	108
11 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107	106⅜	107
5 Otis Stl 4½s '62	90¾	90¾	90¾
98 Otis Stl 4½s '66	98⅞	98¼	98¾
7 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	102½	102½	102½
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '68	106½	106½	106½
1 Para Pict 6s 55	100½	100½	100½
9 Para Pict 3½s 47	91	91	91
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	67	67	67
8 Penn Dix 6s 41 A	100	100	100
1 Penn Pow 3½s'66	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
14 Pen Co 4½s '70	102½	102⅜	102⅜
1 Pen RR Gen 5s 68	118	118	118
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
23 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	107¼	107	107¼
8 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	107	106¾	107
8 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
1 Pen RR 4s 48 st	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜
5 Pen RR 3¾s 70	98½	98⅜	98⅜
19 Pen RR 3½s 52	109½	109¼	109¼
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	101½	101½	101½
339 Phelps D 3½s52wi	111	109⅜	110
37 Phila Co 5s 67	100	99¾	100
8 Phil Elec 3½s 67	103	103	103
18 Ph Rd C&I 5s 73	27¾	27½	27¾
25 Philippine Ry 4s 37	20	19½	19½
70 PCC & StL 5s'70 A	117¼	117	117¼
1 Portl Gen El 5s'60	106½	106½	106½
13 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	59½	59	59½
29 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	25¾	25	25¼
1 Potomac El F 3¾s'66	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4 Pressed Stl Car 5s'51	94⅞	94½	94⅞
91 Pure Oil 4½s'50 w w	113¾	113½	113⅝
35 Pure Oil 4¼'50 ww dr	110¼	110	110⅛
5 Pure Oil 4¼s'50 xw	105	5-32	105 5-32
1 Pure Oil 4¼s'50 xw drawn	105	5-32	105 5-32
1 Pure Oil 4½s'47	102	21-32	102 21-32
9 Purity Bak 5s'48	98½	98¼	98½
27 Readg 4½s'97 A	106⅜	105⅞	106⅜
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	93½	93½	93½
1 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Republic Steel 5½s'54	118	118	118
12 Republic Steel 4½s'61	97	96⅞	96⅞
10 Republic Steel 4½s'56	97½	97¼	97¼
10 Republic Stl 4½s'50	156¾	154¼	156¾
10 Rio Gr W 1st 4s'39	70	70	70
1 R I Ark & La 4½s'34	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
11 Saguenay P&L 4¼s'66	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
2 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	78	78	78
1 St L S F 5s'50 B	25½	25½	25½
5 St L S F 4½s8'78	24½	24½	24½

(*) ex-dividend: (†) ex-rights: (a) plus extra: (e) paid last year: (f) payable in stock: (g) paid this year: (h) cash or stock: (k) accumulated dividend paid this year: (ww) with warrant: (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
109	100	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	30	103¾	103⅜	103½	
22	9⅜	Det & Mac	30	17¼	17¼	17¼	+1¼
30	20½	Det & Mac pf	10	29	29	29	M'y 19
41¼	36	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	20	36	36	36	M'y 28
122	112	Duplan S pf (8)	10	112	112	112	M'y 28
115½	112	Duq Lt 1 pf (5)	10	113	113	113	Jun 3
163	150	East Kod pf (6)	10	152	152	152	Jun 2
115½	108¾	Endicott-Jn pf (5)	10	108¾	108¾	108¾	
80	75⅞	Erie & Pitt (3½)	²20	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	M'y 27
5⅜	3¼	Fairbanks Co	360	3½	3¼	3¼	
28	20⅞	Fairbanks pf	10	24¼	24¼	24¼	+1¼
103	88½	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	20	88½	88½	88½	
39¾	39½	Filene's Sons (.70r)	100	39½	39½	39½	Apr 19
128	116½	Food Mach pf (4½)	60	121	120½	120½	Apr 28
135	106	Foster Wheel pf	90	112	110	110	Jun 1
83	60	Frank Sim pf	40	61	60	60	M'y 28
117	108½	Freepf Sul pf (6)	50	108½	108½	108½	M'y 28
73	47	Fuller pr pf	30	51½	50½	50½	Jun 2
48½	26	Fuller 2 pf	10	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jun 3
33	22	Gamewell	30	25	25	25	Jun 3
106¼	95	Gannett pf (6)	20	101	100	101	
153	138	Gen Bak pf (8)	70	141	141	141	+¼
152	134	Gen Cigar pf (7)	20	134	134	134	M'y 27
64½	50	Gen G & El cv pf	20	53	53	53	M'y 24
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	10	118¼	118¼	118¼	Jun 3
110	106½	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	10	106½	106½	106½	M'y 25
117½	110½	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	20	110½	110½	110½	M'y 15
88	56	Gen Stl Cast pf	20	56	56	56	
115	110½	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	30	110½	110½	110½	M'y 17
96	90¾	Goth Silk H pf (7)	10	90¾	90¾	90¾	Jun 3
145½	133	Gt W Sug pf (7)	30	137	137	137	— ½
64¼	59¾	Green B & W (2½g2)	30	60	60	60	Apr 26
98	73	Greene Can (3)	10	76	76	76	Apr 26
59	40	Guantan Sug pf	10	45	45	45	M'y 20
36	26½	Hack W pf A (1³⁄₄)	10	30³⁄₄	30³⁄₄	30³⁄₄	— ¼
108	104½	Hamil Wat pf (6)	10	106	106	106	— ½
105	98	Hanna $5 pf (5)	190	101	100	101	+1
140	127	Harb-Walk pf (6)	10	128	128	128	Apr 14
106⅝	101½	Hat Corp pf (6½)	20	101½	101½	101½	M'y 3
166	148¼	Helme pf (7)	20	140	140	140	M'y 6
135½	125	Hercules P pf (6)	90	127	127	127	M'y 27
120½	105¾	Holland F pf (5)	10	108½	108½	108½	-2
114¾	110¾	Holly Sug pf (7)	20	111	111	111	M'y 25
431	336	Homestake M (12a)	170	388	385	385	+1
72	62	Ill Cent LL (4)	10	62¼	62¼	62¼	Jun 2
137	133½	Inger Rand pf (6)	50	135½	135	135	M'y 12
111¼	107¼	Interchm Cp pf (6)	20	108½	108½	108½	— ½
111¼	108¾	Int Print I pf (6)	60	109	109	109	Apr 29
10	7⅞	Int Ry C Am	140	6½	6¼	6½	Jun 3
8¾	6⅛	Int Ry C Am ct	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 28
57½	33½	Int Ry C Am pf	80	47	47	47	+1¾
110	90	Int Silver pf (4k)	30	94	94	94	—1
107½	100	Int D Strs pf (7)	10	100	100	100	M'y 28
126½	121	Island Crk C pf (6)	10	124½	124½	124½	M'y 21
126	120	Johns-M pf (7)	10	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	Jun 3
138	120½	Jones&L S pf (1³⁄₄k)	80	124	123	123	Jun 1
121	115½	Kan C Pw pf B (6)	30	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ¼
110	98¼	Keith-A-Or pf (3½k)	10	98½	98½	98½	Jun 1
109½	101	Kendall pf (6a)	50	102¼	102	102	—1
71	47¼	Kinney pf	20	56	56	56	+1
147	105	Kresge D S pf (.20k)	20	106⅞

Pirates Blanked For First Time By Bees' Fette

By Edwin Rumill

The Boston Bees may not be going anywhere in particular this season in the National League pennant race, but at least they hold one distinction—that of owning the leading freshman pitcher. In Lou Fette, winner of 25 games at St. Paul in 1936, Bill McKechnie's outfit has the most effective first-year hurler in the majors, and that includes the several young hopefuls over in the rival American League.

In clinching a permanent locker for himself in the Beehive clubhouse, Fette has played no favorites. Often, big league managers pick soft spots for rookie pitchers, in an effort to establish confidence. But not so with Fette. Lou has worked regularly, either every fourth or fifth day, depending on the general condition of the remainder of McKechnie's staff.

Fette's record is six victories and only one defeat. He has defeated the Cardinals, Reds, Cubs and Pirates once, and the Dodgers twice. The single setback came on May 10 in a mound duel with Pittsburgh's Bill Swift, who is always effective against the Boston club.

In his first Boston start, Fette beat the Dodgers, but not without difficulty. The Brooklyns pounded him for 13 hits in six innings, Bob Smith halting a threatening rally with a smart term of relief hurling. However, in gaining his other five triumphs, Lou has limited the opposition to 25 hits and six runs. The Cubs, Cardinals and Reds scored only a single run each.

Yesterday, Fette turned in one of the best hurling exhibitions of the season in turning back the Pirates, 6 to 0. He yielded only six singles to the league leaders, becoming the first pitcher to blank the famous Corsairs this year. He also is the first Bee hurler to register a shutout.

The effectiveness of the St. Paul graduate is emphasized by the fact that he held the Waner brothers, Paul and Lloyd, hitless in eight official trips to the plate.

Fette was helped considerably by the slugging of Wally Berger, who smashed two Ed Brandt pitches into the left field bleachers for home runs. Two mates were on the bases when the big outfielder connected in the first inning. His second came in the sixth. The drives came as if in answer to the recent trade rumors involving the tall Californian.

As the Giants and Cubs were kept idle yesterday in New York, Pittsburgh's lead was not seriously threatened. The Buccs did, however, lose half a game in the flag race and this morning were in front of the New Yorkers by 1½ contests. The Bees are sixth, one game behind the Dodgers.

Pounding Boston's Wes Ferrell for five hits during the first 3⅔ innings, and with the aid of two passes, the White Sox scored all the runs they needed to gain an 11-to-4 triumph and take possession of third place in the American League standing. Ferrell, whose career with the Red Sox is probably nearing an end, has lost five out of eight starts, most of them by one-sided scores. Vernon Kennedy pitched six-hit ball for the White Sox.

The Cleveland Indians whittled a full game off the Yankee lead by defeating Joe McCarthy's crew, 6 to 2. The Yanks now are three contests in front of the Tribe. Although touched for 11 hits, Mel Harder went the distance on the mound for the winners, who found scoring easy against Lefty Gomez.

The Washington Senators took advantage of wild Detroit pitching to score a 5-to-4 triumph. Vic Sorrell, veteran right-hander, walked Buddy Lewis with the bases full in the eighth inning, forcing home Joe Kuhel with what proved to be the deciding run. Jimmy Deshong was the winning pitcher. Hank Greenberg of the Tigers hit his twelfth homer of the season in the fourth inning with Gerald Walker on base.

Valuable Veteran - - - —By Pap'

CHARLIE
-ROOT-
UNCLE CHARLIE WILL HOLD THE FORT, LADS
DAVIS
FRENCH
CARLETON
ROOT CAME IN MIGHTY HANDY THIS SPRING WHEN THE CUBS' PITCHING STAFF WAS RIDDLED WITH INJURIES
-THE 38-YEAR-OLD STAR OF THE CUBS HAS BEEN TOSSING 'EM UP TO GABBY HARTNETT SINCE 1926
HE PITCHED IN 48 GAMES IN 1927 - WINNING 26 HE'S BEEN GOING STRONG EVER SINCE
PAP'
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Sloop Yankee Beats Rainbow After Trailing

NEWPORT, R. I., June 4 (AP)—The racing sloop Yankee came from astern yesterday on the last leg of a 28-mile triangular course to beat Rainbow, 1934 winner of the America's Cup, by over five minutes in a gentle southeast breeze.

Making her third bid for selection as cup defender, Yankee lagged for the greater part of yesterday's race, only to come with a rush down wind with her owner, Gerard B. Lambert, piloting the big craft through the fog and rain. Rainbow, owned and skippered by Chandler Hovey, whose attractive daughter, Elizabeth, was at the helm for part of the race, lost much of an early lead when one of her big headsails split, and sailed a losing race thereafter.

In the opening contest of the trial series to select a yacht to meet T. O. M. Sopwith's British challenger, Yankee was defeated by Harold S. Vanderbilt's new defense aspirant, Ranger. Today Ranger and Rainbow meet for the first time as opponents.

Rainbow Takes Lead

The course sailed yesterday gave the yachts a beat to windward of 8.5 miles to Torpedo Range buoy off Saknonnet, a broad reach of 9.2 miles to a racing buoy 10 miles south of Brenton's Reef lightship, and a 10-mile run home before the wind to the finish line.

Rainbow opened up a respectable lead soon after the start and at the first mark she led Yankee by more than two minutes. Misfortune boarded Rainbow soon after the mark was turned and her balloon jib split. The accident cost her about a minute while another piece of canvas was set, and when she rounded the second mark her lead had been cut almost in half.

Both defense aspirants broke out spinnakers promptly after rounding the second mark, but it soon became apparent Yankee was gaining. Some three miles from the finish line, the big sloops were almost bow to bow, scarcely 100 yards apart. Then Lambert took Yankee away to the eastward, apparently on a wind-hunting expedition, The margin by which Yankee led Rainbow at the finish showed how successful he was.

Fog and Rain

Yankee's big spinnaker began pulling like a team of draft horses, whereas previously one of her paid hands had been busy keeping it out of the water. Rainbow, held straight on the course, did not fare nearly so well, and her spinnaker fluttered and billowed without doing much work. Any chance she had of winning faded when, near the end of the contest, she was forced to jibe over to fetch the finish line. Before her spinnaker could be taken in and set again, it was apparent Yankee had the race tucked away.

Fog and a cold drizzle of rain blanketed the course as the yachts came home. Droning of the fog horn on Brenton's Reef Lightship, which served as one end of the starting and finishing line, began as Rainbow crossed.

Vanderbilt, Hovey's opponent of today, watched yesterday's contest from Vara, his big diesel yacht, and as Yankee claimed her initial victory of the current campaign, she received a salute from Vara's whistle.

Hovey's Daughter at Helm

Elizabeth Hovey, attractive daughter of Rainbow's owner-skipper, was a member of her afterguard yesterday and took a trick at the wheel. Hovey's son, Charles, 25, piloted Rainbow over much of the course.

Because of her reputation as a heavy weather boat, Yankee's performance in weather conditions even milder than Wednesday attracted much attention in yachting circles. However, it was also remembered she almost overcame a wide lead in light air, running before the wind, in the deciding elimination race of 1934 when she was defeated by a single second by Rainbow, then skippered by Vanderbilt The race committee today rated the southeast by south breeze at only five knots. The summary:

Start 11:40 (E. S. T.)

Yacht	1st mark	2nd mark	Finish	Elapsed
Yankee	12:57.30	1:47.03	3:32.03	3:51.03
Skipper-owner Gerard B. Lambert				
Rainbow	12:55.20	1:45.51	3:36.30	3:56.30
Skipper-owner Chandler Hovey				

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

British Stars in America

LONDON—With the arrival of the Charlton Athletic team in the United States for a seven weeks' tour in the course of which 13 matches will be played, association football pops up into the news again. Not that it ever really pops down out of it. The sun never sets on soccer and the supporters of the game everywhere never seem to be able to have enough of it. Though that does not go for the British professional players by the time they have completed their arduous eight months' season of League and Cup engagements.

Britain's paid stars are called upon to produce at top speed a highly constructive type of combined play. And none produce it better at the present time than the men of Charlton Athletic, whose activities are now to delight audiences in the United States and Canada.

European Game Improved

Charlton is the first English League club that has paid a visit to North America since the war. Usually, at the end of the British season some of the best-known sides radiate to various parts of the European continent where, I may say, they find the standard of play so advanced from what it used to be that they have to go "all out" in order to win. Quite often they fail to do so, and then we hear a great deal about the decadence of British soccer. False impressions which may be thus occasioned are usually put right, however, when Continental sides—national or club—come to England and meet British players on British soil.

Now we shall, perhaps, be able to get a line on relative British and American qualities of soccer. I imagine that the chief difference will be found to lie in the visitors' blending of their brilliant individual skill into such good teamwork that opponents will look less well coordinated than they really are.

Combined play is the keystone of success in British soccer. And you can be quite sure that any side with Charlton's proud record has developed its players into a highly-geared and smoothly-moving machine. In season 1934-35 the club won the championship of the Southern section in the Third Division of the English League and accordingly was promoted to the Second Division. It stayed in that higher grade for precisely one season and then by virtue of occupying one of the top two places in the final standings—as runner-up to Manchester United—ascended to the dizzy heights of the First Division, where, in the campaign just concluded, it came very near to winning the League title at the first time of asking.

For quite a considerable period the upper-end of the standing in 1936-37 presented quite an alphabetical appearance, with A for Arsenal, B for Brentford and C for Charlton. But the letters became transposed under the stress of competition in concluding weeks and A finished third with B three places lower down. All three are London sides.

Soccer

Seventeen Charlton players are making the trip to the United States and Canada (a notable absentee unfortunately is James Oakes, the captain, who is obliged to rest) and they are accompanied by, among others, James Seed, the manager, and Albert Gliksten, a director—two people who, in their respective ways, are very largely responsible for the club's meteoric rise to fame in three seasons. Seed used to play for that very celebrated London team, Tottenham Hotspur—he is an English "international"—and he brought to the management of Charlton a profound experience of the game.

I believe I am right in saying that Albert Gliksten, with his brother Stanley, has, in a financial sense, become the personification of Charlton Athletic. Albert is chairman of the club, Stanley vice-chairman, and they have put into the concern £71,000 (about $355,000). When they took Charlton's finances under control the club was in the hands of a receiver and had debts amounting to £65,000 ($325,000). The obligations were financed by a redemption policy under which the club undertook to pay a yearly premium of £1650 for 25 years. The Glikstens took over this policy at a cost of £31,000—they were already owed £40,000, and it will take them about 25 years to get their money back. And that won't happen unless Charlton continues successful. The season just concluded is expected, I understand, to show a profit in the region of £15,000. Which would be an advance by £12,000 upon the only previous seasonal profit that Charlton has ever shown—in 1935-36.

Success can come only through good football. Which is what Charlton team produces with remarkable consistency these days. Not only good football in the playing sense, but thoroughly clean stuff. The Charlton men play hard, bustling soccer, but it is noteworthy that they have gone through three divisions of the English League without any of their players having received so much as a "caution." This is a pleasing reflection at a time when the question of rough play in British soccer is greatly exercising the authorities. How this matter can best be dealt with does not seem quite clear, but there is a strong feeling that firm steps must be taken, and taken soon.

Two Forms of Severe Test

The main forms of soccer competition in Britain are, as I am quite sure you know already, cup and league tournaments. The former may be more glamorous and pulse stirring; but that is only because they are such intense affairs, in which a single reverse spells irretrievable failure. In the league, with fixtures every Saturday, your team can strike a bad patch and yet recover, or it can strike a good patch and yet fail. In other words, the league provides the much more searching test of consistent skill and provides support for the old sporting maxim, "Class will tell."

By comparison with some countries abroad, the British soccer season is short. That is to say, it does actually cease for a while. Though I rather suspect that the four months of respite when summer is, or is alleged to be, upon us is grudged by the most insistent type of soccer fan. The possibility of abolishing the "close" season has even been discussed with some appearance of seriousness. But not, I am sure, in approving terms by the people most concerned, the players, who at the end of each campaign confess freely to feeling

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"A sense of relief that it's over."

Dean Suspension Ordered Lifted By Ford Frick

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Despite Dizzy Dean's continued refusal today formally to sign any statement, backing up his verbal denials of alleged controversial statements, the suspension of the Cardinal pitching ace was ordered lifted by Ford Frick, president of the National League, effective within 24 hours.

Frick announced lifting of the ban, under which he put Dean two days ago as an outgrowth of purported attacks by the pitcher on the league's chief executive and Umpire George Barr, after a chaotic conference at league headquarters.

Dean walked out of the meeting in a rage, at one time, declaring he was "all washed up," then was persuaded to return for another compromise attempt at settlement of the dispute. This consisted of a question and answer parley between Frick and Dean, with the pitcher flatly denying he made the critical statements attributed to him at St. Louis and Belleville, Ill.

Frick then announced lifting of the suspension, only to have Dean suddenly toss a further wrench into the peace proceedings.

The pitcher shouted it was "not over yet," that he would carry an appeal to Commissioner Landis, regardless, and also "see my lawyer."

Miss Marble Faces Mlle. Jedrzejowska

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Alice Marble, the American champion, defeated Mrs. M. R. King of England, the former Phyllis Mudford, 6—1, 6—4, today, to enter the finals of the St. George Hill tournament at Weybridge.

Miss Marble's opponent in the finals will be Mlle. Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, who advanced today by defeating Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

The American doubles team of Miss Marble and Katharine Winthrop moved into the finals with a 6—0, 6—3 victory over Betty Nuthall and Nancy M. Lyle of England.

A's Will Sign Collegian

GETTYSBURG, Penna., June 4 (AP)—Sterling Ecker, of Littletown, Penna., a pitcher on this year's Gettysburg College baseball team, will be signed by the Philadelphia Athletics after commencement on Monday. He will report to Connie Mack next Wednesday.

Luke Sewell On Receiving End Of Three No-Hitters

CHICAGO, June 4 (AP)—If the no-hit, no-run pitchers in baseball's Hall of Fame ever need a catcher who knows something about those "dream games," they might reserve a seat for little Luke Sewell.

In the last 10 years there have been six no-hit, no-run games pitched in the major leagues—and Sewell, the Chicago White Sox veteran now serving his seventeenth season in the big time, has caught three of them. The most recent was the brilliant performance by Bill Dietrich of the Sox in taming St. Louis last Tuesday.

In 1935 Sewell caught Vernon Kennedy as the Sox hurler handcuffed Cleveland and in 1931 he was behind the plate catching Wes Ferrell when that hurler turned in a no-hit, no-run performance for Cleveland.

"The easiest of the three was Dietrich's," Sewell said today as the White Sox continued their duel with Boston. "There were fewer hard balls hit in that game than in Ferrell's or Kennedy's. Bill used his slow ball frequently, as did Ferrell, but Kennedy relied almost entirely on a fast ball to get by.

"I was more nervous in catching Kennedy's big game than in the others. The Cleveland batters were hitting the ball hard, and with fellows like Vosmik, Averill and Trosky, any catcher would be worried on any pitch.

"And don't let anyone tell you that opposing batters ease up" in the ninth when the fellow pitching has a no-hit, no-run game in sight. I've found that they try all the harder to hit, and maybe that's why so many seem to tighten up and fan. I've seen ball players loaf in the field, but never at that plate."

Sewell said that in none of the three games did he think of no-hit, no-run possibilities until the ninth.

"The toughest game I recall when a pitcher lost a no-hitter was in 1935, when Carl Fischer pitched no-hit ball for eight innings and then Ossie Bluege of Washington cracked the only hit of the game in the ninth."

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	24	13	.649
Cleveland	20	15	.571
Chicago	20	17	.541
Detroit	21	19	.525
Boston	16	16	.500
Washington	18	21	.462
Philadelphia	15	18	.455
St. Louis	10	25	.286

Results June 3

Washington 5, Detroit 4.
Chicago 11, Boston 4.
Cleveland 6, New York 2.
Philadelphia at St. Louis, rain

Leave Berkeley June 5

BERKELEY, Calif., June 4 (AP)—Varsity and freshmen eight-oared crews of the University of California will entrain tomorrow for the June 22 Intercollegiate Rowing Association Poughkeepsie regatta on the Hudson River, stopping en route to race University of Wisconsin on Lake Mendota June 12.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	24	13	.649
New York	24	16	.600
Chicago	23	16	.590
St. Louis	18	19	.486
Brooklyn	17	19	.472
Boston	16	20	.444
Philadelphia	16	22	.421
Cincinnati	12	25	.324

Results June 3

Boston 6, Pittsburgh 0.
All other games postponed.

Illinois Elects Hobart

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 4 (AP)—John Hobart of Rockford, Ill., has been elected captain of the 1938 University of Illinois golf team. Hobart, No. 2 man on the Illini squad for the last two seasons, was Illinois State amateur champion in 1935.

Bees Get English

DETROIT, June 4 (AP)—The Detroit baseball team of the American League announced today the release on waivers of Gilbert English, infielder, to the Boston Bees of the National League.

Princeton Elects Konoye

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 4—Fumitaka Konoye '38, son of the Premier of Japan, has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity golf team for next year.

Much Interest Being Shown In P-A Ski Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4 — Word comes from the Ski Club Chile in Santiago that great interest is being shown in the Pan-American downhill ski championships and that it is expected that several ski teams from Chile will compete.

The championship will be held from July 18th to July 26th at Farellones del Cerro Colorado 2½ hours by car and muleback from Santiago, capital of Chile. Farellones is a mountain plateau 7000 feet above sea level with the Cerro Colorado rising above it to a height of 11,800 feet. The slopes afford many excellent runs, the most direct of which is six miles long. In the little town of ski huts or refugios which has sprung up on the plateau around the new stone lodge of the Ski Club Chile a comfortable "refugio" has been reserved for the United States team.

The team leaves New York June 11th in the Grace Liner Santa Maria. All of the members have fine records and are expected to make an excellent showing in Chile.

Fraser's Record

Don Fraser of Seattle, Wash., includes in his record first place in the 1934 Camp Muir to Paradise Valley Silver Skis race in 1934; first in Pacific Northwest slalom championships in 1935; and in 1937 first in the combined slalom and downhill events at the Cascade Ski Club of Portland, Ore., in 1937, and won the Rainier National Park Trophy for the highest combined rating in downhill and slalom for the season of 1936-1937.

Warren Chivers, in the class of 1938 Dartmouth College, during the past season won the national combined jumping and langlauf championship at Minneapo is, also won the Intercollegiate Ski Union title at St. Marguerite, Canada, placed second in the combined event both in Dartmouth carnival and the eastern slope ski races.

Howard P. Chivers, his brother, won the eastern slope cross-country race this season; Dartmouth carnival combined Intercollegiate Ski Union cross-country race; Dominion of Canada cross-country race at Banff.

Edward P. Wells includes in his record second in Schussverein downhill, third in the Appalachian Mountain Club downhill.

First in Jumping

John P. Litchfield won first in Rumford Winter Carnival jumping; and third in Rumford cross-country; fourth in Rumford slalom; and fourth in Eastern amateur slalom.

Edgar H. Hunter Jr., student at Dartmouth College, during past season took first place in Eastern amateur slalom championship; third in Intercollegiate Ski Union slalom; fourth in Dartmouth Carnival downhill race; seventh in National open slalom championship.

Hunter, Litchfield, Wells and the Chivers brothers were members of the "A" ski team of the Dartmouth Outing Club which holds the team championship in slalom and downhill and cross-country skiing for the United States. The team's most remarkable performance came with the winning of a perfect 500-point total at the Intercollegiate Ski Union meet at St. Marguerite, Canada, this winter. This was the first time that this score has ever been made in American skiing competition.

Hunter, Fraser and Warren Chivers were members of the American Olympic ski team last year.

Three New Navy Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 4—Names of three new captains for United States Naval Academy sport teams of next year were announced here yesterday. William T. Ingram 2d '38, of Culver, Ind., has been elected captain of the baseball team; Frank D. Case Jr. '38, of Evanston, Ill., has been elected captain of the lacrosse team, while John S. Dalton '38 of Overbrook, Penna., will lead the track team.

Many Records Show Rapid Strides In College Swimming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 4—No better evidence regarding the rapid strides which are being made by college and school swimmers in the United States could be asked for than the list of records which has recently been approved by the National Collegiate Athletic Association committee on swimming records. According to the announcement by Philip S. Harburger, chairman of that committee, no less than 30 records were established during the season of 1936-37. Of these new marks, 10 were made by members of varsity teams, three by college freshmen, 10 by members of preparatory school teams and seven by members of high school teams.

To the University of Michigan which won the Big Ten Conference and National Collegiate A. A. championship titles, went six of the 10 varsity marks. Tom Haynie was the star for the Wolverines as he made a new 20-yard course record for the 220-yard freestyle and a new 440-yard freestyle record as well as swimming a leg on the 440-yard relay team.

For the first time in many years Harvard broke into the picture as a record-breaker when its medley relay trio of Graham Cummin, Gregory Jameson and Charlie Hutter put up a new mark for the short course for the 300-yard medley of 2m, 57.4s.

The most notable performance by a freshman was the record of 1m. 36.4s., for the 150-yard backstroke by Albert Vande Weghe of Princeton. This also broke the varsity record and the Princeton authorities recognized it by giving him a major letter.

David Tyler of Public High School, Hartford, Conn., was the leading record-breaker in high school circles when he made three of the seven recorded events by high school swimmers. The full list of new records follows:

Intercollegiate Records

20-Yard Course

60-yard freestyle, 0:28.7, Ray Walters, Iowa, Feb. 26.
100-yard freestyle, 0:51.4, Edward Kirar, Michigan, Feb. 26.
220-yard freestyle, 2:09.7, Thomas Haynie, Michigan, Feb. 26.
440-yard freestyle, 4:47, Thomas Haynie, Michigan, Feb. 26.
400-yard relay, 3:30.7, Michigan (Waldemar Tomski, Baker Bryant, Robert Mowerson, Edward Kirar), Feb. 26.
300-yard medley relay, 2:55, Michigan (Fred Cody, Jack Kasley, Robert Mowerson), Feb. 26.

Short Course

150-yard backstroke, 1:36.7, William Neunzig, Ohio State, Feb. 20.
400-yard relay, 3:32.2, Michigan (Waldemar Tomski, Thomas Haynie, Edward Kirar, Robert Mowerson), March 27.
300-yard medley relay, 2:57.4, Harvard (Graham Cummin, Gregory Jameson, Charlie Hutter), Feb. 27.

Long Course

440-yard freestyle, 5:08.9, John Macionis, Yale, Feb. 13.

Freshman Records

Short Course

200-yard breaststroke, 2:57, Thomas Mahwhinney, Swarthmore, March 6.
150-yard backstroke, 1:36.4, Albert Vande Weghe, Princeton, March 6.
300-yard medley relay, 3:11.2, Yale (Burns, Livingston, Lammack), March 10.

Preparatory School Records

20-Yard Course

100-yard breaststroke, 1:05.2, Albert Jacobsen Massanutten, Feb. 2.
160-yard relay, 1:15.4, Blair Academy (Auerbacher, Pardew, Reinicker, Williams), Feb. 20.
400-yard relay, 3:39.6, Blair Academy (Auerbacher, Merrifield, Kleppinger, Williams), Jan. 23.
180-yard medley relay, 1:42.8, Blair Academy (Reinicker, Williams, Sabol), Feb. 1.
300-yard medley relay, 3:05, Blair Academy (Reinicker, Williams, Kleppinger), Feb. 13.

Short Course

100-yard freestyle, 0:53.4, Edward S. Wood, Huntington, March 2. Robert M. Schaper, Staunton, Feb. 13.
100-yard breaststroke, 1:05.8, Edward L. Parke, Lawrenceville, Feb. 27.
400-yard relay, 3:41.4, Blair Academy (Auerbacher, Merrifield, Kleppinger, Williams), March 3.
150-yard medley relay, 1:20.4, Mercersburg (Beebe, Daugherty, Simpson), Feb. 6.
300-yard medley relay, 3:02.5, Mercersburg (Beebe, Daugherty, Simpson), March 13.

High School Records

20-Yard Course

100-yard freestyle, 0:52.6, David Tyler, Hartford (Conn.) P. H. S., Feb. 26.
220-yard freestyle, 2:13.2, David Tyler, Hartford (Conn.) P. H. S., Feb. 26.
440-yard freestyle, 4:52, David Tyler, Hartford (Conn.) P. H. S., March 11.
400-yard relay, 3:51.4, Allentown (Penna.), H. S. (Bolitz, Almeida, Reiss, Havtmanek), Jan. 23.
180-yard medley relay, 1:41.4, Hibbing (Minn.) H. S. (Wiren, Coder, Gillis), Feb. 20.

Short Course

220-yard freestyle, 2:15.6, David Tyler, Hartford (Conn.) P. H. S., March 15.
150-yard medley relay, 1:32.9, Hibbing (Minn.) H. S. (Wiren, Coder, Gillis), March 5.

College Baseball Results

R. I. State 6, L. I. U. 5.
Yale 14, Wesleyan 1.

Over the Net

CORAL GABLES, Fla. (AP)—University of Miami has no tennis courts, no tennis coach, and had no tennis team before 1937.

But it has a team this year—a team that swept through all eight matches on its schedule, whitewashing Harvard, Colgate, New York University, Wofford and Rollins, 9—0, and trimming Princeton, Cornell and Williams, 8—1.

Now the boys are pointing for the national intercollegiate championships at Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., June 21.

There happened to be a number of good tennis players at Miami, where they have tennis weather all the year. They decided to form a team. A hotel granted the use of its courts for practice. The players coached themselves.

Gardner Mulloy of Coral Gables, 6ft. 1in. captain and No. 1 player, leads the practice sessions.

"We coach each other," says Mulloy, "each one pointing out the others' faults.

"All of us eat at the football training table. . . . "

Mulloy is current Eastern intercollegiate champion and seventh-ranking player in the South. Lewis Duff, from Montreal, is Canadian junior champion. Campbell Gillespie of Atlanta ranks No. 17 in the South and John Hendrix of Lakeland, brother of nationally ranking Art Hendrix, is No. 19 in the Dixie rating.

Other members of the team are Bill Hardie of Maimi, Bernie Frank of Miami Beach and Jack Behr of New York.

If the Hurricanes fail to win the national title they will have another chance next season. The team will remain intact.

International League

Results June 3

Buffalo 4, Rochester 0.
Toronto 13, Montreal 3.
Jersey City at Baltimore (postponed). (Only games scheduled.)

Amusements

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TONIGHT 8:30
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ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
SUNDAY, JUNE 6
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Includes
RHAPSODY in BLUE
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"Hollywood at Its Best"—C. S. Monitor
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Freddie Bartholomew
Spencer Tracy — Lionel Barrymore
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COLONIAL TWICE DAILY and SUNDAY 2:30 8:30
Mats. 50c, 75c, $1—Eves. 50c to $1.50 Plus Tax ALL SEATS RESERVED

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Troubadours
Saturday, 5th June at 8:30 p. m.
Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles St.
TICKETS: $1.10, Parties of 10 or more 75c

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25c to $1.10
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A Satirical Comedy with Music
"Johnny Johnson"
3 Acts, 15 Scenes. Cast of 80
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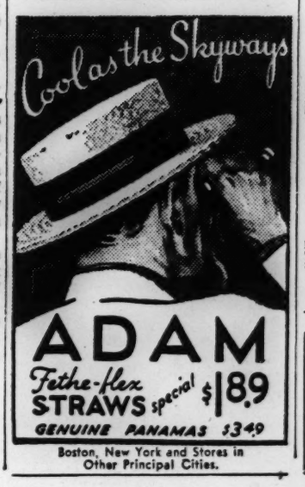

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Open weekdays 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Artists Picture Story of Redwoods

Under WPA, 25 artists will tell graphic story of giants of the California forest and their linking of past centuries in historical sequence.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The millions of nature's pilgrims who go each year to drink in the peace and beauty of California's famed redwood groves will gain added pleasure from them through a WPA arts project conducted under the supervision of the state parks department.

To give park visitors a better appreciation of these majestic remnants of a once vast forest, 25 artists are engaged in a pictorial interpretation of the redwoods. When it is completed, a comprehensive display of water-color sketches will be exhibited permanently at the Big Basin in the Santa Cruz Mountains, 80 miles south of here.

These paintings, scores of which have been completed during the past two years, are of historical and scientific value as well as being objects of rare beauty.

Story of the Woodsmen

Historical value of the work comes from the fact that some of the paintings will portray the story of a culture and people scarcely touched upon heretofore and never presented pictorially. This is the story of the California woodsman. The paintings will trace in detail how he cut the huge trees, built his home from them and wrested a livelihood from the forest by "working up split stuff."

It is the story of a pioneer who compares favorably with the log cabin builders who subdued the eastern wilderness and the sod hut people who turned a prairie into a nation's granary.

Few today know how the pioneers made boards, pickets and railroad ties from huge redwoods; how they supplied gold miners with blasting powder made from the madrone tree; how they gave California a mighty tannery industry by learning how to treat skins with the bark of the tan oak tree. Now the tale will be told in paintings on the spot where, not long ago, these pioneers lived "on bear meat and huckleberries." Yes, the bears and the huckleberries are in the pictures.

Back Over the Ages

On one redwood segment 11 feet wide, that was once part of a mighty tree trunk, will be placed water-color illustrations of events in history that took place during the 2000 years that this tree stood. The pictures will be fastened, in each case, on the ring of wood that was the bark of the tree in the year in which the event occurred.

Thus, Caesar's landing in Britain will hang near the heart of the cross section, while the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth will be near the circumference. In between will be a series of paintings showing the high lights of man's cultural progress for over 2000 years. Besides being a lesson in history, the exhibit will depict graphically the age of the redwoods.

One series will tell the story of the world's oldest redwood, cut down in 1853 near Dyeville to show the world that not all the stories about how things grow in California were just—well, were just California stories. Here in pictorial form will be that well known story of how they used the stump for a ballroom and sawed out a bowling alley on the fallen trunk.

Working Up Split Stuff

Preliminary Sketch in Series of Paintings to Depict History of Redwoods and Pioneer Woodsmen of the Northwest

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

with him, rather than with the opponents of his court plan.

An illustration of what he meant by court reform, said the President, took place this week. The Supreme Court is going away for four months. Yet, he said, it decides that four different cases very important to the people and the Government have to go over for decision from six months to a year and a half.

These cases were the various suits involving the Government's power policy in TVA, in PWA construction of power facilities, and in the Securities and Exchange Commission's authority to enforce the utility holding company law. Various decisions of the court have kept open litigation, with the anticipation that final decisions by the highest tribunal may be protracted.

In the SEC case, the President said, both sides had asked for an early decision, but the Supreme Court had put off action until next year.

Right to Holidays

The tribunal, the Chief Executive said, has a right to a holiday for—he pointedly added—ne had looked up the statutes and found out. This was an implication that the President has been exploring the possibility of holding the justices in Washington during part at least of the summer months.

It has been known that several federal officials, deeply chagrined at failure of the courts to expedite long-deferred decisions on such important matters as government power policy and the SEC, have been urging that holidays be postponed. One administration official is anonymously quoted as saying that by recessing for four months without finishing their important business, the Supreme Court either substantiated the President's contentions that as presently constituted the courts are unable to perform their full duties, or else revealed a sense of irresponsibility.

Actually, the Supreme Court cleared its docket. What New Dealers wanted was not primarily expedited hearings, but decisions not to hear certain cases at all, or in other instances to decide matters in their favor so as to forestall later litigation. But the Supreme Court by heavily one-sided decisions, followed strictly legalistic lines in permitting litigation to run its full course. There will be many defenders of the judiciary against this latest complaint of New Dealers, for the judiciary simply allowed litigants their very fullest day in court.

Case of Lower Courts

The lower courts, said the President after he had detailed his case against the Supreme Court at its last decision day, equally need reform. There are many legal situations, he said, in which the Government is getting "no help" from the judiciary. He referred specifically to the aluminum suits, filed in the second circuit, in which a judge in the third circuit enjoined the suits and secured them for his own circuit, thus holding up what the President called a very important anti-monopoly suit for at least a year.

There has been no suggestion from the highest court in the land, said the President, that this sort of thing ought to be remedied. The people know the situation, he added, realizing that delay works against the poor man.

President Roosevelt's conference today was eagerly awaited, for it closely followed a surprise talk with Senator Joseph T. Robinson, (D). Arkansas, majority leader, at the White House last night. Leaving, Senator Robinson gave an impression that while the President's court plan would not be given up, nevertheless, some amendments and changes might be considered.

Moreover, in one positive newspaper account published yesterday, it was flatly asserted that the President was ready to let his plan drop.

Problem for President

Mr. Roosevelt's problem today became that of not allowing himself to be put in the position of dropping his plan, while at the same time not to run inflexibly into the stonewall of Senate opposition. Analysis of the congressional situation leads to the firm conclusion that any Supreme Court bill whatsoever is now somewhat doubtful, and that a six-justice or two-justice enlargement are entirely impossible—unless some radical change takes place.

President Roosevelt's position is that on the record he remains rigidly attached to his court proposals. But, reading between the lines and injecting much interpretation into his talk of "forest" and "trees," it may be concluded that a strategic retreat has begun. But it is early to define the road down which the retreat may march. It seems clear that the President, as an experienced political strategist, is maneuvering delicately and elaborately to save as much loss in his ranks as possible. It is a difficult task.

Leaves U. S. Radio Post

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Dr. Leon Pratt Alford, engineer-editor attached to the Federal Communications Commission since 1935, has been appointed professor of administrative engineering and chairman of the department of industrial engineering at New York University.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Columbus	June 5	Plymouth	June 12	June 4, 8:00 pm	June 5, 1:00 pm
Hamburg	June 8	Cherbourg	June 13	June 5, 1:00 pm	June 5, 8:00 pm
Queen Mary	June 9	Cherbourg	June 14	June 8, 8:00 pm	June 9, 7:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	June 12	June 7, 4:00 pm	June 7, 8:00 pm

*Except Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

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'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 259 stations in the United Sattes and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alabama

Decatur—Week days, no regular time assigned, WMFO, 1370kc.
Dothan—Daily 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WAGF, 1370kc.
Huntsville—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WBHP, 1200kc.
Selma—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WHBB, 1500kc.
Sheffield—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WMSD, 1420kc.

Florida

Daytona Beach—Week days, 1 p. m., WMFJ, 1420kc.
Lakeland—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WLAK, 1310kc.
Orlando—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 5 p. m., WDBC, 580kc.
St. Augustine—Week days, 11:30 a. m., WFOY, 1210kc.
Tallahassee — Daily, 6:45 p. m., WTAL, 1310kc.
West Palm Beach—Daily, no regular time assigned, WJNO, 1200kc.

Georgia

Albany—Week days, 2:30 p. m., WGPC, 1420kc.
Atlanta—Week days 7 p. m., WATL, 1370kc.
Columbus—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.
Griffin—Saturdays, 10 a. m., WKEU, 1500kc.
Macon—Fridays, 12:15 p. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.
Thomasville—Week days, 2:20 p. m., WPAX, 1210kc.

Maryland

Baltimore—Daily, 11:30 a. m., WCBM, 1370kc.
Cumberland—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Frederick—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WFMD, 900kc.

New Jersey

Asbury Park—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12:15 p. m. Sundays, 2 p. m., WCAP 1280kc.
Atlantic City—Mondays, 2:45 p. m., and Wednesdays, 2 p. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Red Bank—Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays, 10:45 a. m., Tuesdays to Saturdays, inc., 6:15 p. m. WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Albany—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 5 p. m., WABY, 1370kc.
Auburn—Week days, 4 p. m., WMBO, 1310kc.
Brooklyn—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WBSC, 1400kc.
Brooklyn—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCNW, 1500kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Jamestown—Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays, 9:15 p. m. Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10:05 p. m., WJTN, 1210kc.
New York City—Week days, 3:15 p. m., WQXR, 1550kc.
New York City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 10:30 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
New York City—Week days, 7:45 a. m., WNYC, 810kc.
Olean—Week days, 2 p. m., WHDL, 1420kc.
Plattsburg—Week days, 8:30 p. m., WMFF, 1310kc.
Saranac Lake—Week days, 10 a. m., WNBZ, 1290kc.
Syracuse—Mondays to Thursdays, inclusive, 1:55 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.
White Plains—Thursdays, 4:01 p. m., Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., WFAS, 1210kc.
Woodside—Thursdays, 10:15 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Asheville—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:45 a. m., WWNC, 570kc.
Charlotte—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 7:15 p. m., WSOC, 1210kc.
High Point — Daily 1:45 p. m., WMFR, 1200kc.
Wilmington—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5:30 p. m., Saturdays, 5 p. m., WMFD, 1370kc.
Winston-Salem—Daily, 12:15 p. m., WAIR, 1250kc.

Pennsylvania

Allentown — Daily, no regular time assigned, WCBA-WSAN, 1440kc.
Erie — Week days, 5:45 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.
Glenside—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Greensburg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, WHJB, 620kc.
Philadelphia—Week days, 8:45 a. m., and 12 noon, WTEL, 1310kc.
Philadelphia—Week days, 10:30 a. m., WRAX, 920kc.
Pittsburgh — Week days, 9 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.
Wilkes-Barre—Week days, 10 a. m., Sundays, 10 p. m., WBAX, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville — Sundays, 8:45 p. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville — Week days, 11 a. m., WCHV, 1420kc.
Harrisonburg—Week days except Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 and 11 a. m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., WSVA, 550kc.
Newport News—Daily, no regular time assigned, WGH, 1310kc.

West Virginia

Bluefield—Saturdays, no regular time assigned, WHIS, 1410kc.
Fairmont—Mondays, no regular time assigned, WMMN, 890kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 4:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc. CJRX, 11.72mc.

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 3:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

ILO

(Continued from Page 1)

be greatly facilitated by the continuous exchange of information and the study of that information by an international committee which is provided for in the Draft Recommendation."

Regular Supply of Data

In order not to delay the work of collaboration while a convention is being ratified, the International Labor Office is submitting a draft recommendation which can come into operation as soon as it has been adopted by two states. The recommendation provides for the regular supply of information at least once a year on work organized, financed or supervised by central, regional, local and colonial authorities, public utility undertakings and bodies or individuals in receipt of loans or grants.

It is proposed that orders for plant, equipment or supplies and relief works should be included in the data submitted.

In addition information is sought on the general planning of public works and in particular on the working of national institutions for co-ordination of management. Data on speeding up or postponing public works programs is also desired as well as reasons for the policy pursued.

With regard to completed works, the International Labor Office proposes that details should be supplied as to the total cost, distinguishing between wages, plant and materials, overhead expenses, transport of workers, social insurance and other factors. Countries are also asked to explain methods of financing, including amortization, and to state the number of man-days of direct employment distinguishing if possible between skilled and unskilled workers and salaried employees. Similar information is requested on works planned for the future.

Building Up of Reserves

On the question of financing public works, the recommendation advocates that reserves should be accumulated in time of prosperity to help tide over periods of depression. There should be, it says, "restricted borrowing by public authorities in periods of prosperity and accelerated repayment of loans previously contracted."

In times of depression, on the other hand, there should be a policy of raising loans for such public works as are calculated to stimulate economic recovery and there should be "generally speaking, the application of a monetary policy which will make possible the expansion of credit required at such a time for the speeding-up of public works."

Account should also be taken in public works programs, the recommendation says, of the possibility of giving employment to special categories of workers particularly young workers, women, and non-manual workers.

"The rates of wages of workers on public works," the recommendation concludes, "should be not less favorable than those commonly recognized by workers' organizations and employers for work of the same character in the district where the work is carried out; where there are no such wages recognized or prevailing in the district those recognized or prevailing in the nearest district in which the general industrial circumstances are similar should be adopted."

Mine Conference in April

A preparatory conference to consider economic and social aspects of the coal-mining industry is to be held here next April, the Governing Body of the International Labor Office decided at its meeting here last night.

The conference, it is stated, is to be on the lines of the one held recently in Washington to deal with problems of the textile industry.

Since last June, when the proposal to draft a 40-hour week convention or international agreement for the coal-mining industry failed of passage at the International Labor Conference by a margin of four votes, workers' representatives on the governing body of the I. L. O. have been urging that a preparatory conference be called for the industry to consider the question of hours of work.

Wider Scope Sought

At its February meeting, the governing body instructed the International Labor Office to communicate with governments of all the chief coal-producing nations and sound them out as to their views on the desirability of calling such a conference.

However, the replies received indicated that there was little enthusiasm for a conference to discuss hours of work only. The Czechoslovak Government expressed its readiness to participate; the Belgian Government said it had no objections; the Polish Government thought a conference was desirable, providing the participation of the chief coal-producing countries was assured.

The United States Government said it attached great importance to the question and would be glad to take part; the French Government was anxious to have the conference called at the earliest possible moment, but the Netherlands and Japanese Governments declined to participate; and the U. S. S. R. said it had not yet reached a decision.

Social Questions Added

The British Government, while prepared to attend such a conference, held that the results were likely to be more successful if the attendance of all the chief coal-producing countries could be assured and if the agenda could be enlarged to include discussion of hours of work and wages.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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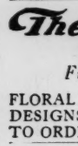

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Summer Treat

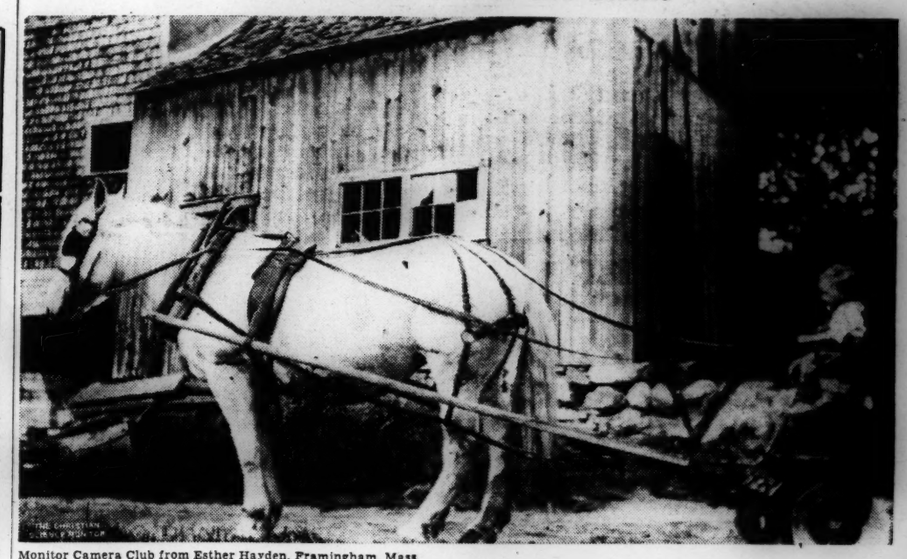
Monitor Camera Club from E. L. Vickerstaff, Birmingham, Eng.

"Yum-Yum!"

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Hand Takes the Reins



Monitor Camera Club from Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

"Gid-dap!"

Nature Notes

Come With Me To Mexico

29

Marble Canyon

Lest you be surfeited with grandeur, after mile after mile of mile-high vistas of ragged ranges and pinnacled peaks, your road lowers you something over 1000 feet into Jacala (Hah-kah'-lah). An American, Tom Simpson, runs a filling station, lunchroom, and tourist court on the left as you drive into what from the mountains had looked like a white toy town with a little mirror of a lake.

I tried to draw Tom out a bit as to what brought him down to this country something over 15 years ago; but with smiling gruffness he preferred to talk about the provisions he is making to accommodate more tourists. By the time you make your trip, especially if you find it necessary to leave Tamazunchale (60 miles back) in mid-afternoon, you may find a stop with him quite to your liking.

After loading up with gas, you will wind down through the pleasant little town; then you will begin to climb again—but now you will reach an altitude of 7500 feet before descending momentarily into Zimapan. Note that the tropical vegetation has disappeared; you are back up with the pines and scrub oaks.

As you soar through new wonders, keep an eye peeled for kilometer 238; for you must take plenty of time to drink in the magnificence of what I have dubbed my Marble Canyon—a superlatively beautiful gorge which cuts straight down and down until you feel that you must turn away lest you discover to your horror that it has no bottom!

This mile-deep gap slices its way far back into the sierras; and since it could not be bridged, you have the breath-taking thrill of following one long sheer side of it, and then the other.

It was along this stretch that we decided to spread our picnic lunch.

And now, just between us, did you ever get three persons to agree on the spot to picnic?

One member said that while she would be "only too glad" (whatever that means) to stop anywhere, she couldn't help feeling that the right spot would be one looking distantly out across a sea of blue peaks. Another member said that she too wasn't at all fussy, but (one of those Yes-butters) that she would like to have us consider a far downward vista from a grassy dell under an overspreading tree—and wouldn't a little brook be just too sweet? As for me, I was going to be satisfied to find a wide place in the road, for one can't be too choosy in looking for a parking place in the mountains.

On and on we drove, through a perfect picnic wonderland, but with no place that seemed to meet every requirement. And the more we hunted the hungrier we got, until in desperation we pulled up sharply at a wide place, against a blank cliff with no view whatever, right in the midst of a group of Indian workmen. And I could hardly down a bite, what with hungry little men stopping their work and rivetting their eyes on us, and edging nearer and nearer to get perhaps at least a smell of food—I felt sure that they would all have gone diving after a crust.

However, our appetites seemed to adjust themselves, and our sandwiches tasted ever so much better, after we shared.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Children's Corner

Why the Crows Flew Away

Patsy caught small Betsy by the hand. "Come with me," she said, "and I will show you something you never saw before." Patsy's cheeks were red, her eyes bright and sparkling. "Come, Betsy."

"Is it a giraffe?" Betsy asked.

"No, it isn't a giraffe."

"Is it a dragon?"

"No, it isn't a dragon." Patsy laughed. "I'll tell you this," she said, "it's a man."

They were walking along hand in hand and Betsy stopped. "A man," she said. "My daddy is a man, so is my grandpa."

"But this man," Patsy explained, "isn't like your daddy or your grandfather or the butcher, or the baker, or the candle-stick maker." Suddenly she burst out laughing and laughed so hard that her curls bobbed up and down. "He's the funniest man you ever saw."

"He must be a circus clown then," Betsy answered.

"No," Patsy answered, "he's not a circus clown."

For a long minute they walked side by side while Betsy thought about all the kinds of funny men she had ever seen. "What does he do?" she asked at last.

"Do?" Patsy repeated, "why he just stands."

"I think he's a very stupid man," Betsy shouted.

"No, he isn't, Betsy. He's a very useful man and he's so jolly. You'll like him, see if you don't!"

"Does he eat porridge for breakfast?" Betsy asked, getting more and more curious.

"Oh no," Betsy said quickly. "He doesn't eat any breakfast at all, or dinner or supper and he never goes to bed."

Betsy was puzzled. "Where is he?" she asked. She was becoming impatient and her pink cheeks were as red as Patsy's.

"Just at the end of the lane," Patsy answered, "in a field."

They walked faster and Betsy panted, "Does anyone else know he is there?"

"The crows do, Betsy."

"The crows!" Betsy cried. "Why do the crows know?"

"Because," Patsy answered, "they have had their eyes on that field all spring, ever since Farmer Green planted his corn. They say Caw-Caw and fly past very fast."

"Let's run!" Betsy said. They ran as fast as they could to the end of the lane where the field lay. "I don't see him," Betsy said.

Patsy pointed and shading her eyes Betsy saw him standing very

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The Crows Looked Down and Flew Away"

still in the middle of the field. "Let's go close," she whispered.

Not speaking a word they walked between the rows of growing corn until they came close to the funny man. At first Betsy just stared round eyed. The man was like a big doll stuffed with straw and with a painted face. He wore a long black coat and gray trousers and a hat that sat atop his head. Suddenly Betsy burst out laughing.

"A scarecrow!" she said. "Oh Patsy, isn't he funny?"

"I made up a verse about him," Patsy said. "Listen."

"There once stood
In a field of corn
A funny scarecrow
All forlorn.
The children came
From far and near
And laughed and thought him
Very queer
But way up
In the sky so gray
The crows looked down
And flew away."

Quotation for Today

NO LONGER talk about the kind of man that a good man ought to be, but be such.
—MARCUS AURELIUS.

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

Two colored men were up before the judge in police court for speeding in their ramshackle auto.

"Have you a lawyer?" asked the judge.

"Naw, suh," replied the spokesman. "We has decided to tell de troof!"

String Puller

"It's easy to see how that fellow gets a living—he's always pulling strings."

"Indeed?"

"Yes—he's a harpist."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

—Pearson's Weekly

"I said there would be a slight charge for alterations!"

Of Course I Love My Little Farm

Of course I love my Little Farm—
But then, why can't the ducks
Stop running out beneath the fence
And right in front of trucks?

Of course I love my Little Farm—
But hay is so hard-hearted;
It's never ready to bring in
Until the rains have started.

Of course I love my Little Farm—
But, weeds are weeds, you know;
And they are smarter than the beans
At learning how to grow!

Of course I love my Little Farm—
But, I'm not sure, you see,
By the way it acts sometimes
That Little Farm loves me!

Elsi Parrish.

Sandpiper

The painter and his new apprentice were at work in the museum. He shouted an order to his assistant in the basement and was surprised when the boy returned and handed him a stuffed bird. "What on earth's this?" he bellowed.

"It's the sandpiper you wanted," replied the boy.—Montreal Star.

The One Reason

Customer: "I've come back to buy the car I was looking at yesterday."

Salesman: "Fine. Now tell me, what was the one dominating thing that made you decide to buy this car?"

Customer: "My wife."—Wall Street Journal.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The following quotation by Charles M. Schwab appeared on this page recently. Its numerous short words should make it fairly easy for beginners to decipher:

"CDA BEF GDH IHAJ FHC

GHKL MHK CDA NHOA HM GHKL

PQC HFNR MHK BHFAR SJ FHC

NSLANR CH BELA BHFAR FHK

CH MSFI BQTD MQF SF NSMA."

Factual Figuring

To the total of the digits in the decimal equivalent of three fourths —— add the cube of 4 ——; subtract the cube root of 216 ——; multiply by the number of stones represented by 28 pounds ——; and divide by the number of days in a fortnight ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

"Jersey Coast," an Asbury Park, N. J., reader, shares the following change: POND to LILY in 6 moves.

How Many of Each?

A merchant had 11 dollars in 25-cent pieces and 10-cent pieces. If he had one third as many 25-cent pieces as he had 10-cent pieces, how many of each did he have?

Gulfs of the World

Can you correctly locate these gulfs of the world? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	St. Lawrence	Italy	
2	Aden	Sweden	
3	Cambay	Canada	1
4	Chihli	Siberia	
5	Taranto	Greece	
6	Carpentaria	Arabia	
7	Bothnia	China	
8	Lion	India	
9	Corinth	Australia	
10	Ob	France	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Unavailing

Sir William Brown, celebrated London physician, paid his addresses to a lady for a long time. During this period he had accustomed himself to proposing her health whenever the occasion demanded. Then one day a friend reminded him that he had forgotten to toast his lady.

"Why, indeed," replied Sir William; "but I find it all in vain. These many years have I toasted her, yet cannot make her 'Brown.'"

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: A Texas observer reports seeing a rainbow that was upside down, the whole matter leaving him as bewildered as a PWA mural.

New Yorker: Treasury officials are embarrassed to discover that the deficit is running much larger than they estimated. Their faces are as red as ink.

Detroit News: Individual custard pies are on sale for a dime in many of the Eastern ball parks, which makes it soft for the umpire.

Punch: "What is a hamlet?" asks a headline. A place so small that the inhabitants never gossip. They know.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Joy of Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Arlington, Mass.

When it became necessary for Mrs. C—— to undertake the support of her two children, she started out by making children's dresses and selling them from door to door.

One day she called on a woman who smiled but shook her head almost hopelessly, and said: "I'm a widow with just enough to get along on, and my little girl isn't able to be out today. I know the dresses are lovely, and I'd like to help by buying one. My daughter has been wishing for one of the new princess frocks." Gently she closed the door of a room containing a small iron bed.

Impulsively Mrs. C—— opened the heavy suitcase. "Here are the dresses, and I want you to choose one for your daughter. Some kind friends supply the materials, and I simply love sewing on them. Please do, for it has been so long since I've experienced the joy of giving."

Out came a display of cheerful prints, gay and beruffled models whose flowers had borrowed their colors from the rainbow. The woman's fingers caressed a small princess frock, its red trimming matching the poppies which blossomed on its sheerness.

"This would look so beautiful on her, for her eyes are dark, and it is just the style she wanted," said the widow. "But I couldn't take it. I shouldn't know what to say to thank you."

"Please don't try; and I know when your little girl sees it, she'll forget her troubles." And with a parting smile, Mrs. C—— was gone.

In her happiness she passed two houses; but an elderly woman answered the bell in the big corner house. She said:

"Won't you sit down for a minute? Although your smile indicates that you must enjoy carrying that heavy suitcase. Yes, I'd love to see your little dresses. I have so many small friends who persist in having anniversaries."

When Mrs. C—— started home, her load was less heavy and the dollars in her pocketbook had grown. Her day had been successful beyond her hopes.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Picture Frames

A young artist found a profitable income through the making of gold leaf picture frames. He purchased the wooden frames from a planing mill for a nominal sum and applied a gold leaf formula. After "sizing" the frame and allowing it to dry thoroughly, he applied a mixture of 2 parts of whiting, 1 part venetian red powder and 1 part dry glue which he had melted in 1 part water in a double boiler. This was allowed to dry overnight before the applying of the gold leaf, purchased in small packages at 15 cents (may be obtained in silver and bronze as well).

Each thin sheet of gold leaf was laid on the frame with a piece of paper over it and rubbed until it adhered to the frame. After the frame was covered with the gold leaf, a coat of clear shellac was given and allowed to dry thoroughly. The entire frame was then toned down with an antiquing coat of 3 parts burnt sienna oil color and 1 part lamp black mixed with turpentine. When a lighter tone was desired for the frame, a coat of flat white paint was applied, and wiped off after a few minutes. These frames found ready sale among art school students.—M. R., Liberty, Mo.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Pharisee's Tithing

In the familiar parable of the Pharisee and the Publican we are told that in his self-congratulatory prayer, the Pharisee made this announcement: "I give tithes of all that I possess" (Luke 18:12); which would leave one to infer that he contributed a tenth of everything which he owned.

As a matter of fact, however, a more literal rendering of the Greek would be "I give tithes of all that I get . . ." (cf. Revised Version), making it plain that, in modern parlance, the man gave away 10 per cent of his income only, not of his capital. And if, as in the case of many of the Pharisees, much of that income was unjustly gained (cf. Matt. 23:14, 25), then a tithe was none too much to give.

The regulations set down in Numbers 18:21 and Deut. 14:22f. called for tithes of corn, oil, wine, and cattle; and in claiming to pay tithes "of all," the Pharisee boasts of exceeding the written law.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "The man who does not work for the love of work but only for money is not likely to make money nor to find much fun in life."

Factual Figuring: 12 (.75) plus 64, minus 6, times 2, divided by 14 equals 10.

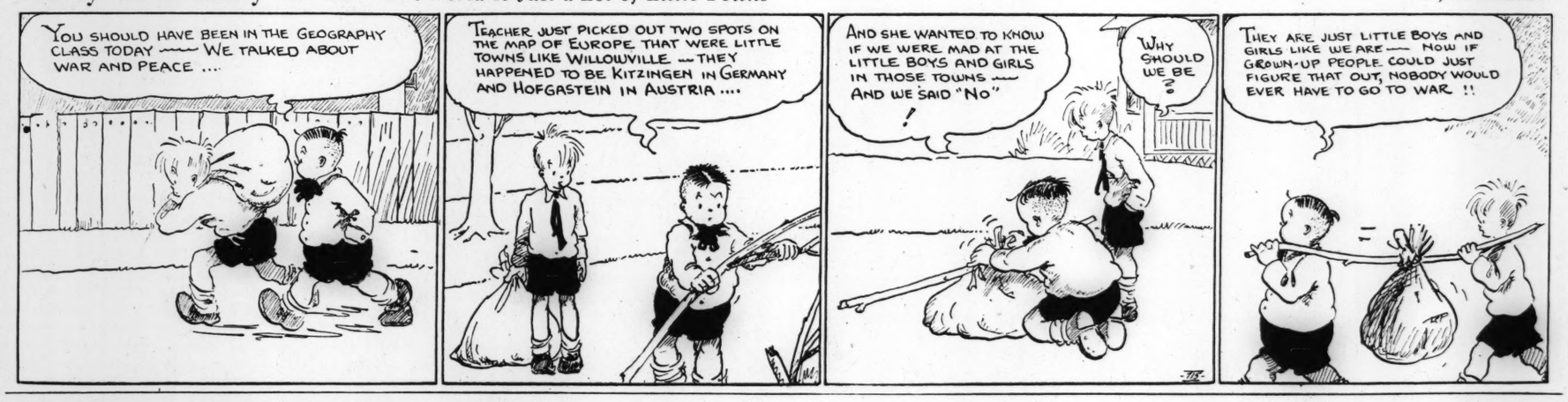
Letter Changing: Pond, fond, find, wind, wild, wily, lily.

How Many of Each?: 20 25-cent pieces; 60 10-cent pieces.

Gulfs of the World: St. Lawrence—Canada; Aden—Arabia; Cambay—India; Chihli—China; Taranto—Italy; Carpentaria—Australia; Bothnia—Sweden; Lion—France; Corinth—Greece; Ob—Siberia.

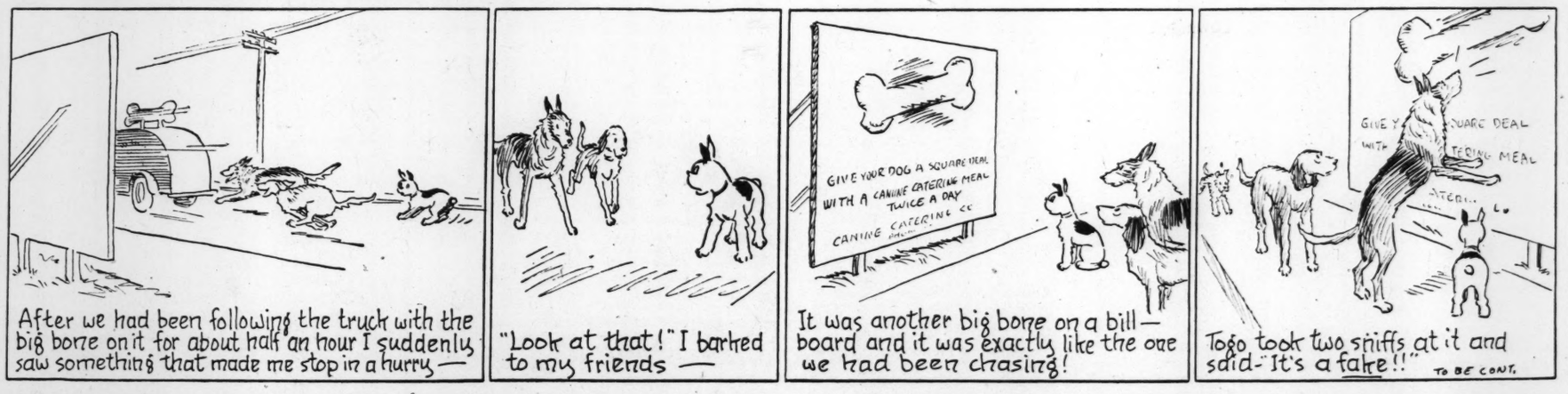
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The World Is Just a Lot of Little Towns*

By LE PELLEY


YOU SHOULD HAVE BEEN IN THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS TODAY —— WE TALKED ABOUT WAR AND PEACE ....
TEACHER JUST PICKED OUT TWO SPOTS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE THAT WERE LITTLE TOWNS LIKE WILLOWVILLE —— THEY HAPPENED TO BE KITZINGEN IN GERMANY AND HOFGASTEIN IN AUSTRIA ....
AND SHE WANTED TO KNOW IF WE WERE MAD AT THE LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS IN THOSE TOWNS —— AND WE SAID "NO" !
WHY SHOULD WE BE ?
THEY ARE JUST LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS LIKE WE ARE —— NOW IF GROWN-UP PEOPLE COULD JUST FIGURE THAT OUT, NOBODY WOULD EVER HAVE TO GO TO WAR !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Disillusioned*

By CARMACK


After we had been following the truck with the big borne on it for about half an hour I suddenly saw something that made me stop in a hurry—
"Look at that!" I barked to my friends —
GIVE YOUR DOG A SQUARE DEAL WITH A CANINE CATERING MEAL TWICE A DAY
CANINE CATERING CO
It was another big borne on a bill—board and it was exactly like the one we had been chasing!
GIVE Y... SQUARE DEAL WITH ... TERING MEAL
Togo took two sniffs at it and said-"It's a fake!!"
TO BE CONT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Unneutral Neutrality

TO BAN, or not to ban arms for Germany and Italy is a question Americans should consider only with a view to maintaining neutrality in the European situation developing out of the Spanish civil war. Neutrality appears to have a secondary consideration in the proposal of a Congressional bloc to apply such a ban after the shelling of Almeria by German guns. The interpretation most appropriate to such an embargo would be that it was meant as a rebuke to one side in the conflict and therefore could only imply favor for the other.

That is not neutrality. That is not keeping out of war. Such a course could be followed only in the conviction that two members of the non-intervention committee were in fact interventionists, but that all others—including Russia whose planes have been so effective in Spain—were sincerely non-interventionist.

The neutrality laws were not intended to be applied in this attitude of judging the righteousness of other nations' causes. It is one thing for a nation to co-operate—even to become part of—a great system of collective security and justice by which nations hope to preserve peace. It is quite another for that nation—having refused to support that system—to rush in alone after war has started and enforce its own judgments in affairs supposed not to concern it. And it would be the height of paradox for the United States to do so under provisions of legislation which proclaimed its aloofness from such matters.

So it is well that the Senators and Congressmen inclined to urge a punitive embargo have been prevailed upon to let the neutrality laws be neutrality laws.

How Much Will They Try?

A PREVIOUS article on this page about President Roosevelt's proposed labor standards law observed that the results of such an act would depend almost entirely on how it was administered by the five-man board embodied in it.

That importance of administration and the wide range of possible guesses as to the direction it would actually take account for the sharp divergence of opinion among commentators.

Miss Dorothy Thompson labels the bill "appalling," "fascistic," and declares it "proposes to turn over the whole economic life of this nation to five men with police powers." David Lawrence profoundly says, "Representative government has come to its greatest test in the history of American democracy."

Raymond Clapper, on the other hand, views the "hobgoblins, scarecrows, bogeymen and ogres" as the same ones that were paraded "when Congress was considering legislation to create the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Reserve Board and the Children's Bureau, or when Congress was proposing to allow the Tariff Commission to change tariff rates."

"These Government agencies," he says, "have sufficient power to wreck the country. We just have to trust them to be careful with it. The only way government can work is on the assumption that by and large the men entrusted with discretion will exercise it with reasonable intelligence."

Certainly there are dangers enough latent in the Black-Connery bill if the members of its Labor Standards Board should exercise their powers autocratically or irresponsibly.

The whole movement might bog down with the weight of the bureaucratic administrative machinery involved. This would indeed be likely if the federal board undertook to regulate all the minutiae of hundreds, even thousands, of occupations and divisions of industry as it did in NRA code-making. On the other hand, if the federal board were wise enough to limit its activities to a few key industries and to the mere supporting and co-ordinating of state minimum wage and maximum hour laws, leaving these to control the major portion of small industry, the number of Government officials necessary might not be at all prohibitive.

There are other important effects of a too-ambitious effort to control wages—secondary or economic effects. One of the greatest risks in a fixed wage scale is that a rapid change of general price levels will make the prescribed minimum either futilely low or insupportably high. A $16 wage is no protection if inflation carries the cost of living to where it will buy only what $8 would buy before. Or it will cause thousands to be laid off if scarcity of money causes prices to tumble as they did between 1930 and 1932.

The smaller the fraction of workers to which the minimum rates apply, the more quickly an administrative board can make the changes and adjustments necessary to take care of one of these shifts of the general price level. But if an effort has been made to raise wages for all workers or a major portion of them, revision involves many more hearings and complications, and the wage level is much more likely to "freeze."

Again, if new minimum rates are decreed for so many of the workers in an industry that its total costs are materially increased, the industry is bound to try in the interests of self-preservation to obtain higher prices for its goods, and this will affect adversely all consumers—who include all the low-wage group and millions of persons more.

In fact, if wage costs in domestic industry are substantially increased—already they exceed those of most other countries—new ground will have been given to the seekers of protective tariffs, tending to put the United States up on stilts as a high-price island and tending to make impossible that most commendable feature of the New Deal, Secretary Hull's effort to negotiate reciprocal tariff reductions and freer international trade. Members of the committee sponsoring the bill in the House of Representatives already are quoted as favoring "protection."

But it is possible, and the experience with state minimum wage codes leads one to expect, that rates would be set only for a small fraction of workers and that the effect on the total wage bill of industry need not be large. The important questions are: How much would a Labor Standards Board really attempt to do. How sensibly would it apply a federal minimum wage act?

H. C. G.

"THE flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la, have nothing to do with the case," as Gilbert and Sullivan tunefully assure us. But the bills that bloom in the legislatures, especially in the hectic hours before adjournment, have a great deal to do with the case for economy, according to the chairman of the city affairs committee of the Women's City Club of New York. She thinks that "the taxpayers of New York State might find it interesting to read over the list of appropriations passed by the 1937 Legislature during its closing hours and contributing to the size of the largest budget in the history of the State." She cited the creation of the following committees with their concomitant patronage:

A legislative committee to study the situation concerning the inaugural baseball game and the growth of the sport with an appropriation of $2500 to continue the study. A similar bill passed in 1936 carried the same appropriation.

A joint committee to represent the State at the National Convention of Veterans of Foreign Wars at Buffalo. Appropriation, $30,000.

A resolution creating a joint committee to make a thorough study and investigation of the entire subject of transportation facilities between New York City and suburban areas. Appropriation, $50,000.

A joint committee to investigate the nature and effect of the economic conditions tending to produce unfair, inequitable or unlawful discrimination against the older person who is handicapped in efforts to obtain employment. Appropriation, $25,000.

And so on to a total of nineteen committees with appropriations aggregating over $400,000.

This alert civic worker, however, seems to have overlooked another bill which the New York Legislature passed and the Governor has signed to assure the State a record of its bird's nest collectors.

Economy seems to be a tender plant which easily withers when the soft breezes of junkets blow into legislative halls.

Toward Press Responsibility

THE annual conference of the British Empire Press Union was held at a moment favorable to its discussions—when leading statesmen from all parts of the Empire were gathered together in London after the Coronation, and when the newspapers were giving special prominence to Imperial affairs.

The Union has an important part to play in promoting that co-operation between the press of various parts of the Empire which is an essential condition of successful co-operation between the governments. The Empire, as a union of free peoples, is a practical possibility only because the peoples behind the Government are conscious of common interests; and the press gives expression to and helps to sustain that community of feeling. To some extent the service it renders is spontaneous; but it is realized that it can be made more complete and efficient by plans actively concerted between their representatives in Britain and the Dominions.

The Empire Press Union first came into being in 1909. Since its first meeting it has held four quinquennial conferences; but at the last meeting in South Africa two years ago it was found that there was so much that could usefully be done that additional, annual, meetings were arranged. From the first the basis of common action was already in existence, in the public opinion of the various countries concerned, possession of common language, traditions, habits and sentiments.

The first essential of an effective press is to disseminate news accurately and quickly. This is the greatest of all the services which the press is capable of rendering—to give reliable information about big events as quickly as possible.

But the Empire Press Union wishes also to encourage the sense of responsibility in journalism. In proportion as newspaper proprietors encourage their journalistic employees to feel that theirs is a position of trust toward the public, and in proportion as the public can be made to feel that the journalist asks and offers a square deal in collecting and distributing news, to that extent the press becomes a source of knowledge and inspiration on which the public will rely. Public opinion being favorable, co-operation toward this end should have notable effect in correcting errors and promoting sound opinion.

Defining "Security"

Book News of the Day

NOW THAT social security is incontrovertibly a part of the American system, so established and recognized by the cachet of the Supreme Court, a great many more people will want to know what it is. And Maxwell S. Stewart's SOCIAL SECURITY (New York: Norton. $3) is as well adapted to answer that question for the layman as anything that has yet appeared.

There is no dearth of books available on the subject. The need for old-age assistance, unemployment compensation and so forth had been fairly vigorously presented by Abraham Epstein before national legislation arrived. Barbara Armstrong's book of five years ago, "Insuring the Essentials," is still a reasonably accurate survey of social insurance abroad. More recently Paul H. Douglas and Eveline M. Burns have produced appraisals of the Social Security Act in the United States.

* * *

But where Professor Douglas analyzed his subject with the statistical thoroughness of an economist and Dr. Burns viewed it through the eyes of a sociologist, Mr. Stewart has approached it with the touch of a practical publicist, bent on making the subject as understandable as possible to the non-technician.

This is not to say that the subject is reducible to the simplicity of a primer. But at least it can be, and here is, presented with some of that simplicity, freshness and clarity that has marked the Public Affairs Pamphlets of which Mr. Stewart is editor.

The author's attitude is one of obviously great friendliness to the paternalism, if that is what it is, of vastly more widespread social insurance or assistance than the present act in the United States provides. In fact even the moderate liberal may be a little annoyed sometimes at the broadness of the implications of social responsibility and the easy dismissal of the tendency of gratuities to cultivate dependence on still more gratuities.

But this tendency appears mainly in the discussions of theory rather than practice. When Mr. Stewart gets down to concrete recommendations for perfecting amendments in the law he is for the most part conservative and practical. He effectively demolishes some stock general arguments against the security program and sets up more cogent and specific criticisms of his own.

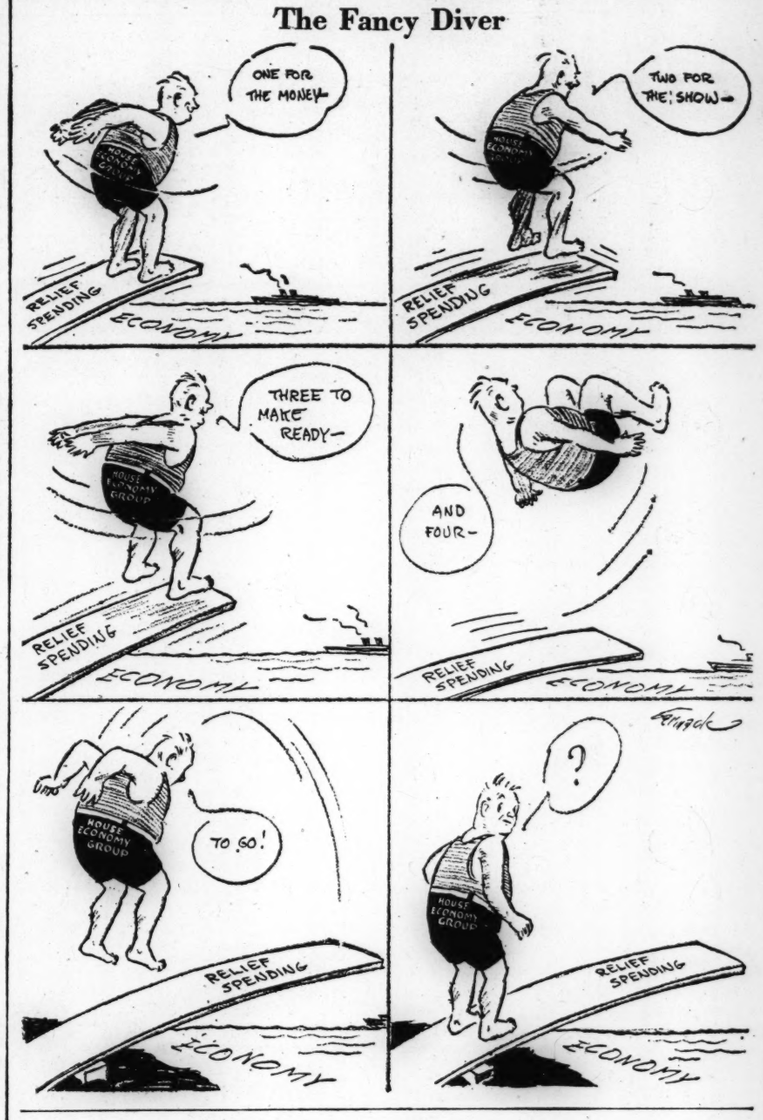
* * *

He points out the obviously narrow limits as yet of a system which has encouraged wide expectations, urges its extension as soon as possible to take in domestic and agricultural workers, advocates sale of voluntary annuities to housewives and self-employed persons and pertinently inquires why widows' pensions should not be at least on the same scale as those for the aged.

He explains helpfully why the huge reserve for old-age insurance is not only unnecessary but a threat to the future of the generations it assumes to protect. Also why pay-roll taxes alone form an unsatisfactory base for a social security system. His phrase "pooled poverty" as a description for the effect of this sort of sales tax aptly tells why some contribution from inheritance and income taxation is necessary in lieu either of relief or of the "interest" which the government eventually would pay on the large and unnecessary reserve.

T. N.

The Fancy Diver



Orlando Furioso

NIGHT after night they stand limply, lolling against one another—Orlando and Roland and Oliver, knights of Charlemagne. Close to them crowd an army of Carolingian crusaders and their swarthy infidel opponents, a host of Saracens. It is dark at night in the cellar of the Marionette Theater, down on Mulberry Street, and it is dark in the auditorium above, for Agrippino Manteo has been obliged, for financial reasons, to suspend the performances of that stirring epic of Ariosto, "Orlando Furioso."

The news is somber. For eight long months, one informs me, the Bowery has had no episode of medieval combat, and I wonder what Giovanni and Arturo, and Elena and Rosaura will do of a summer's evening after they have sold their bananas, their melons and ripe, yellow peaches; their peppers and purple egg plant, and cherries and plums. Will they trundle their empty push-carts through Mulberry and Elizabeth and Canal Streets and cross over, "alone and palely loitering" into Chinatown and the ghetto? Or will they seek entertainment in one of those dazzling movie palaces of east side New York? It is hardly to be expected that they will remain, all of a sultry summer's eve, in their overpopulated rooms over little shops, pungent with odors of garlic and leather and Gorgonzola cheese.

What are "A. Manteo & Son, Electricians," doing in the daytime, now that there are no armor-repairing jobs? There must be, of course, a little electrical work to do, even in Mulberry Street, but only the fierce clash of marionette warfare, in which *all* the soldiers of Charlemagne are victorious, and *all* the Saracens are vanquished, can furnish full occupation for makers of marionettes bred in the Sicilian tradition.

* * *

The first time I saw Agrippino Manteo, "the Boss of the Marionettes," as the push-cart vendors call him, he was hammering a new suit of armor for Oliver. Around him lay shields and helmets, gauntlets and solleretts; breastplates and swords and halberds, decorated with lions rampant and couchant, stars and crescent moons, crosses and fleurs de lys. For about twenty years he and his family, his wife and daughter, and three sons, have made the wooden figures, nearly four feet tall, weighing when fully accoutred from eighty to a hundred and twenty pounds apiece.

It has always been something of an occasion to attend one of the "episodes," which are given in sequence, for eighteen months, until the whole play is completed. I remember one August evening when I arrived five minutes before the performance was scheduled to begin. "Mamma" Manteo was just seating herself in the entrance to take up her role as cashier and collect the twenty-five cents charged for admission.

"Papa" Manteo took his place back stage, his script from Ariosto, in pen and ink, hung on a peg before him. His daughter, who did the female parts, seated herself beside him, while the three sons, stripped to the waist prepared for their Herculean task as manipulators.

* * *

As the rapid Italian lines reached the audience, and the gleaming glittering warriors rattled about the stage, there was an occasional choked "Bravo!" If the stone walls of the Moorish castle did flutter as the scenic drapery lifted in the breeze of onslaught, and if the operator's hands did appear magnified in the act of yanking off the wooden head of an Arab, Mulberry Street was proof against any disillusionment. Not even the stuffed bundles representing babies which appeared to float, now and then close to their mothers, through airy space, stemmed in the slightest the grief of a billowy, gray-haired woman who sat next to me, weeping enjoyably into her shawl.

No applause followed the final curtain. But a sense of peace, of thoroughly satisfied emotion, filled the little theater, as the audience, with scarcely a word, went to their tenement homes. They had vicariously conquered an army of unbelievers, against whom, through generations of romantic tradition, they had waged emotional conflict. To mention serious strife here would be to digress. Yet it seemed apparent that results did not always prove a factor in meeting emotional need, and the fantastic idea grew as I walked to the elevated railroad that the Sicilian marionette performance might prove as effective as, and certainly far less costly than, an invasion of "infidel" territory. At least it worked very well that evening in Mulberry Street. And il signor Manteo is hoping to re-open when autumn comes.

PEARL P. STRACHAN

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Efficacy of Company Unions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The efficacy of labor unions versus company unions is being widely discussed. Labor unions strike, it is said, and company unions do not strike. Not this fact per se, but the reason why in the past this has been true, should dispel all illusions that company unions are effective in collective bargaining. Company unions, or plans of employee representation, are company inspired, company created, company controlled, company perpetuated. As to their effectiveness, let me quote from the published plan of the Bell Telephone trust. This star performer in company unionism controls its more than 200,000 employees by the so-called conference committee method. And this is what it says of its own plan: "The joint conference committee is neither a legislative nor a judicial body. It has no power or authority of itself to settle anything." And that states the situation precisely. The company union has indeed no power or authority to settle anything. The majority of those represented by such a plan do not even know half the time who their representatives are.

But lest this writer be thought unduly prejudiced, let him present in part the findings of the National Labor Relations Board in the matter of International Harvester Company and Local Union No. 57, International Union, United Automobile Workers of America. This United States Government board inclines to the belief and expressed opinion that in no real sense can the company union be considered as an effective method of employee representation and collective bargaining; that it is nothing more than "an elaborate structure designed to create in the minds of the employees the belief that they possess something of substance and value that enables them to deal with their employer on an equal footing; so that they will be sufficiently content to resist the appeal of an outside labor union."

Maywood, Calif. V. H. S.

Women in the White House

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was glad to read in the Monitor that United States Senator James Pinckney Pope (D) of Boise, Idaho, has declared the possibility of a woman President if "they had the masculine endurance." He overlooks the fact that it is mental endurance that is requisite in the office of the Presidency, and woman has proved that she possesses this rare quality by her accomplishments in the world today.

Until President Roosevelt's election to the Presidency, I had voiced to many friends the advisability of a woman President "to promote the general welfare," but since President Roosevelt is seeking "to promote the general welfare" in the spirit of the preamble to the Constitution, there is no need for a change from a man to a woman, since it is high thinking that is most needed in the White House, and this quality of thinking is independent of sex.

J. M.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The Sunpapers of Baltimore"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have long intended to add a word to the review of "The Sunpapers of Baltimore," which appeared on your editorial page. One possibly minor error needs rectification. The reviewer refers to Frank R. Kent as "long their political spokesman." I do not believe that Mr. Kent has ever been regarded by the Sunpapers as their political spokesman. Certainly, in the last six or eight years, the divergences between Mr. Kent's column "The Great Game of Politics," and the editorial columns of the Sunpapers have been frequent and important, and even creditable to the newspapers and to Mr. Kent.

I do want to convey, if you will permit the space, a rather more flattering idea of this centenary volume than your reviewer expressed. The story of Baltimore during the War Between the States, to which much space is devoted in the book, is a distinct contribution to the writing of American history. The tragic position of the border states has rarely been more effectively explained and illustrated.

And rather than describe the Sunpapers, as your reviewer does, as an "industrial activity," I would prefer to recognize their virile contribution to American journalism—which we all hope is something more than mere mass production. Indeed, are not alert, intelligent, progressive, unconventional newspapers like the Sun and the Evening Sun among the most effective critics and guardians of the American system?

Washington, D. C. E. D. C.

The Wide Horizon

Woman's Place in Britain's Sun

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

THE crowning of a queen consort in Westminster, just 100 years after the coronation of Victoria, dramatically brings before the world's gaze the great, but often neglected, part that British monarchy has played in the emancipation of women. In the darkest ages of the past the one profession that was never closed to women was monarchy; and it was the most important of all professions.

It is one of the paradoxes of the British Constitution that for centuries women were unable to earn their living at any of the recognized occupations of men; they could not plead at the bar; they could not enter the ministry of the established church—in fact, they cannot do so now; they were not admitted to the universities; they were not permitted to sit on office stools; even if they wrote books they were frowned on as unladylike. Jane Austen jotted down some of the greatest novels in the English, or any other language, on odd scraps of paper which she hastily hid if anyone happened to notice her. Yet all this time, when the activities of women were hedged around on every side by the most galling restrictions, the principal position in the entire realm was never closed to them. Women could not dispose of their own money; yet the treasuries of the realm, and the most tremendous issues of peace and war, often lay in one woman's absolute control.

* * *

On the most illustrious stage in the world, in the full glare of the fiercest illumination, English queens have proved beyond cavil that differences of sex need count for nothing at all in the world of great affairs. The two noblest ages in English history are the Elizabethan and the Victorian. They were famous in prose and in poetry, made illustrious by the names of Shakespeare and Spenser, Jonson and Drayton, Tennyson, Browning, Dickens, Thackeray, and a dozen more. They were famous also in statesmanship. Britain has never known, except perhaps on one occasion in the eighteenth century, governors more eminent than Lord Burleigh, Gladstone, and Disraeli. Even on the debit side of the account the same lesson of the irrelevancy of sex is driven home. Elizabeth was as eager for war as any king has ever been; and the reign of Victoria was the most Imperialistic in British annals. English queens have proved the case for the rights of women long before anyone ever thought even of stating it.

If women all over the world, therefore, owe gratitude to the British monarchy for affording them the first stage on which to prove their capacity for equaling men in men's chosen occupations, monarchy has equal cause for gratitude to women. Never at any time in its history has the British monarchy been more popular than it is today. And it was by a woman that the foundations of that popularity were laid.

* * *

Monarchy underwent a tremendous slump in Britain when the Stuarts left. There was nothing in the early Hanoverians to endear them to a people who regarded them as foreigners. George I could not speak a word of English, and George II had small charm of character. George III—Farmer George—a rough, honest, rather stupid, and certainly uncultured country fellow—was likable enough, and gained a good deal of affection. But his reign was full of blunders, and he lost the American colonies. He was held in little respect, and a contemporary rhymester wrote:

Folk say it was lucky the stone missed the head,
When lately at Caesar 'twas thrown,
I think very different from thousands, indeed—
'Twas a lucky escape for the stone.

His successors, George IV and William IV, were as sorry a pair of rulers as ever sat on the throne of any nation, and when Victoria ascended into the purple it was confidently said that she would be the last monarch that Britain would ever know.

Yet at her Jubilees fifty and sixty years later Victoria received a greater weight of affectionate homage than any of the world's rulers has ever experienced. She came to embody the temper and ambitions of the nation in a way that is absolutely without parallel in history. This little old lady, dressed in drab clothes of black, did more for monarchy in the estimation of mankind than had been accomplished by the most splendid and gorgeous of conquerors—more than Augustus, more than Edward I, more than Frederick Stupor Mundi. She put it upon a pinnacle higher than it had ever known, and from which it has not yet descended. In fact, between monarchy and women, she made the accounts even.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Uncounted Jobless

TO DATE, for reasons not apparent to the man in the street, the Administration has shown no great enthusiasm for collection of official data regarding unemployment. By the lifting of its finger it could secure congressional approval for any of the pending bills. The Department of Commerce seems to be rarin' to go, but awaits the signal in vain. The Federal Government, the states and the cities should not be obliged to work on their relief problems, and industry on its employment program, in the dark.—*Evening Bulletin*, Philadelphia, Penna.